THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)
O. D. BRIGHAM, ..... EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON, G. R. HOLTZMAN, } BUSINESS MANAGERS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week,) ..... 25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year,) ..... $10 00.
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

## CITY ITEMS.

**Wonderful Bargains**
Until January 1st, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

**Liming's Improved Stove Pamper**
Gives universal satisfaction. For a short time county and State Rights can be had at figures that will pay the purchaser 300 to 800 per cent. profit. Office No 11 Fifth street. tf

**Knabe's Great Unrivalled Pianos**
Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street, sole agent for Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania.

**Chas. W. Nolen's**
Pure Medicinal Cod-Liver Oil, prepared expressly for Medicinal use. Nolen & Sweeny, having employed an Agent at the Fisheries to superintend the manufacture of their oil, assure the public that it is prepared with the greatest care, from none but fresh and healthy livers.
It is extensively employed both in private and hospital practice, and well deserves the attention of invalids, as a remedy more valuable than any yet discovered for the consumption of pulmonary affections. Nolen & Sweeny, Factors and Sole Proprietors, N. 123 South Front street, Philadelphia. For sale by all the principal Druggists.

**Elegant Holiday Gifts.**
Richard E. Breed, No. 100 Wood street, is now offering a rare and splendid assortment of superb China Goods and Silver Ware, for the Table and Toilet. His stock has been selected with the greatest care, and comprises the most desirable articles in his line that can be enumerated. Especial attention has been given to the demands of the Holiday season and purchasers will be sure to find at his old established store a more varied and extensive assortment of articles suitable for Holiday Gifts, than can be found at any other place in the city. Elegant Dinner and Tea Sets, Silver and silver-plated Ware, French, English, German and Italian toilette Sets, Vases, Queenswares, Trays, Cake Dishes, the Table Cutlery, etc., etc. Call and examine.

**The Saltorial Queen.**
Miss Cerrie A. Monroe, the renowned and graceful Saltorial Queen of America, is engaged by the managers of the Central Skating Park, Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh, and will make her first appearance on Monday next. Miss Monroe will execute many and various difficult, as well as beautiful, movements, posturings, etc., Among which are several entirely new. Remember—At the Central Park, Pittsburgh.

**The Best Pianos**
In the country are those made by Wm. Knabe & Co., for sale only by Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street, second door above Wood.

**A Fine Grocery Store.**
One of the most desirable places to purchase your groceries is J. D. Hoover's, Nos. 23 and 24 Diamond. His stock of fresh for Christmas operations is abundant and very choice. Sugars, syrups &c., of all grades, at lowest rates. There is no better store in the whole city at which to lay in your supplies.

**The Riverside Magazine,**
Beautiful for the Young People. January number now ready for delivery. Call and get it. Single copies 25 cents. $2 50 a year. Davis, Clarke & Co., 93 Wood street.

**Skates, Skates.**
Cheapest place for skates in the city, at Brown & Graham's, 203 Liberty street.

**Pianos.**
Splendid new stock just received from the factories of Wm. Knabe & Co., Hanes Bros. and others. Persons in want of a really first class instrument are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street, second door above Wood street.

**To Purchasers of Christmas Gifts.**
At W. W. Wattles's, No. 41 Fifth street, you can find an elegant assortment of goods suitable for gifts, and at prices to suit every purse. Consisting of fine watches, diamonds, solid silver ware plated ware, fancy goods, vases, Parian figures, dressing cases, &c., &c. You will find Mr. Wattles's prices remarkably low, and his statements can be relied upon.

**Now is the Time,**
If you want a splendid suit of Ready-Made Clothing for less than you have been accustomed to give, go and buy them at N. Grossmayer & Co.'s great Retail Ready-Made Clothing House, No. 67 Fifth street.

**Warranted for Eight Years,**
Every piano made by Wm. Knabe & Co.

**Compound Charcoal Biscuit,**
Or, Anti-dyspeptic Food. Composed of recently calcined Willow Charcoal, &c., combined with Graham flour. Sold at Fleming's, drug and patent medicine depot, No. 84 Market street.

**Fine Clothing.**
The Star of the West Clothing Hall, corner St. Clair and Liberty streets, has the largest and finest stock of Buffalo cloths, Beaver and kindred overcoatings in this city. It will be to your interest, before purchasing elsewhere, to go and see them. You will also find there a magnificent stock of Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing. tf

**Prince & Co.'s World Renowned**
Automatic Organs. Every instrument guaranteed and kept in perfect order, free of charge, for five years. Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street.

**The Office and Study Lamp.**
Very desirable. Call and examine at Richard E. Breed's, No. 100 Wood street. tf

**P. T. Barnum Says:**
"If you have a good thing, advertise it." Argentine, for cleaning silver-ware, for plating or replating articles of brass, copper or German silver, with pure silver, is the best thing for family use ever offered. Sold by all Druggists. Paine & Co., Proprietors, Cleveland, Ohio. 27TH

**Automatic Organs.**
Forty thousand of Prince & Co.'s Automatic Organs and Melodeons are now in use. For sale only by Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street.

**James Cannon,**
Notary Public and Claim Agent, will spend the winter at Harrisburg and Washington City. Although a modest young man, James pushes business through, and those having anything to attend to in either of these cities can find better assistance seek "Jimmie out." He knows the ropes. Leaves on the 26th December. Can be found in the COMMERCIAL Counting Room.

The Daily Commercial.

### The National Banks.

Early in the session of Congress, resolutions were introduced in effect instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the expediency of withdrawing the National bank currency, winding up the National banks and furnishing the country with greenbacks, or currency of a similar character. We refer particularly to the resolutions of Mr. Ross and Mr. Harding, members from Illinois. Although these resolutions were laid on the table, the vote of 60 to 91 showed that several members were of the opinion that the country needs the best letter currency than National notes. It is not easy to see where any important distinction lies, since both rest on the credit and good faith of the General Government. Propositions by Senators Chandler and Pomeroy to increase the amount of the National currency is another extreme view, of a diametrically opposite character, and we were glad to be informed by our special telegram of Wednesday, that the idea of expansion finds no favor with the Finance Committee, or Secretary Sherman on Ways and Means. Disparaging the reputation of the national notes, or efforts to expand the amount of them, are equally injudicious. Commissioner Hulburd in his annual report on the National Banks showed that their currency had fully answered all the purposes originally contemplated. The 1647 banks now in operation, besides furnishing a market for the Government bonds, have not only furnished a secured currency of uniform value throughout the country, but have placed the currency where it should be, within the control of the Government, and have been an important auxiliary in the financial operations of the Treasury Department.

### An Intercepted Letter which Explains Itself.

TO J. EDGAR THOMPSON, Esq., President Pennsylvania Railroad.

SIR: I hope you will take warning from the news we have this morning from New Hampshire. It is, that almost every section of the State indicates the defeat of the railway monopoly candidate for Governor. The entire question of railway franchise will be thoroughly overhauled at the next session of the Legislature there.

You must restrain our friend Scott from going too far with our own Legislature. He has great influence in that line, but is rather too daring, and too confident of the power of money, and might get up such a popular furore against us as would bring about a thorough overhauling of our own franchises, especially of those acquired of late years, as, certainly as we have great reason to dread. You have no idea of the intensity of hate against us in this part of the State, and a little more provocation in the way of getting State claims against us released, and monopolizing railroad routes to prevent other combinables from improving them, and in efforts to deprive other companies of their charters, may raise such a storm as would be very difficult to stay. I would therefore advise more precaution in regard to interference with the legislation of the State and the maintenance of private rights, lest in another year or so we should find ourselves in the same predicament as our New Hampshire friends. I am but a stockholder; you are an officer, and the officers have most interest in the road, and ought to be cautious. Your obedient servant,

DR. CUMMING, the "Great Tribulation" prophet, who assures us that he was above what is written, has recently delivered himself of the following "solid chunk" of prophetic wisdom: "I adhere to the solution I have given of the explanation of the great chronological epochs or prophecy as alike most probable and most justifiable by induction from events. How justifiable by induction from events. How from after 1867 the Redeemer will return and take the kingdom and reign over all the earth, I cannot say." Of course he cannot.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The corruptions of Legislatures can seldom be reached by the law, but it is encouraging that a member of the New Jersey Legislature, convicted of selling his vote, has been sentenced to imprisonment for one year and forever precluded from holding office. A few examples of this kind in our Legislature might have a wholesome effect. The trouble is, that while the existence of bribery is notorious, the fact is not easy to prove.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1866. NO. 89.

# FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

## THE CAPITAL.

### Scurrillous Letters to a Senator

### Forney's Opinion of the Supreme Court.

### Joint Resolution on Reconstruction.

### U. S. Troops Not Wanted in Missouri.

### President Requested to Prohibit Corporeal Punishment.

### Discussion of the Nebraska Bill

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 20, 1866.

**Personal Explanation.**

In the Senate to-day the first business was a personal explanation on the subject of clerical salaries, from Mr. Williams, of Oregon. He said, in the course of his remarks, that he had received scurrillous anonymous letters on the subject, but he did not believe the Senate was to be influenced in such a way.

**In Offset.**

Reverdy Johnson, by way of offset to Mr. Williams's statement, called attention to an article in Forney's *Chronicle* of yesterday, in which the Supreme Court is denounced as a nest of treason.

**Reconstruction.**

Mr. Ross, the new Senator from Kansas, called up a joint resolution on reconstruction, and delivered two quires of views upon it, after which it was referred to the Committee of Fifteen.

**The Missouri Trouble**

Mr. Henderson then offered a resolution based upon a dispatch from the Governor of Missouri, calling upon the Executive to know if troops have been sent to Lexington, Mo; by his order; if so, for what purpose and whether the Governor or Legislature of Missouri asked him to send them. He read a dispatch from Governor Fletcher stating that General Grant had sent troops to Lexington, protesting against it and asking Congress to request the Presidents to withdraw them. Mr. Henderson said he was unable to give the full particulars of the matter, as he had no other data than the Governor's dispatch, which contained no particulars whatever. The resolution was adopted.

**Corporeal Punishment.**

Mr. Wilson offered a joint resolution which sets out with a preamble declaring corporeal punishment a barbarous and depraving practice, and directs the President to prohibit its infliction in the lately rebellious States for crimes and misdemeanors. Mr. Sanlsbury objected to the resolution until he was informed that it was only intended to have it referred, when he withdrew his objections and let it go to the Committee on the Judiciary.

**Essays on Nebraska.**

The rest of the day was spent in reading essays on Nebraska. No result was reached, and it looks as if the bill would be defeated.

**Without a Quorum.**

The House to-day found itself without a quorum to do business, and listened to speeches made in Committee of the Whole all day. The recess of both Houses was made to January 3d.

## HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, December 20.

**FIRE ON BROADWAY.**

There was a destructive fire this morning at 538 Broadway. The three upper floors were destroyed, and the two lower badly damaged. Loss about one hundred and ten thousand dollars.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge McCunn has decided substantially that a person losing money in gambling is not entitled to recover by law.

INDEFINITELY POSTPONED.

The Chamber of Commerce has indefinitely postponed the further consideration of the memorial to Congress for the repeal of the cotton tax. One speaker said if this tax was repealed, the Government would have to lay it upon taxes, and he thought it was only fair the seaboard that monopolized the trade should in some way pay a portion of the debt.

## FROM RICHMOND, VA.

**Writ of Habeas Corpus Refused by Gen. Schofield.**

RICHMOND, December 19.—Judge Meredith, of the Circuit Court, issued a writ of habeas corpus to-day for Dr. Geo. Cabell, which General Schofield declined to produce the prisoner, stating in effect that the act of Congress of July 6, 1866, requires the Secretary of War and Freedmen's Bureau to exercise military jurisdiction over all cases affecting the civil rights to equal benefit laws, and affecting personal security to all citizens, without respect to color. This act having been passed by Congress over the President, through the War Department, General Schofield says it is his duty as an officer of the United States and as an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau to decline to comply with the writ.

RICHMOND, VA., December 20.—The Senate has passed the House bill to pay the claims of Baring Brothers & Co., of London, against Commonwealth. Both houses adjourned until January 3d.

The dwellings of Hon. Ligor and William McMinn, on Church Hill, were partially destroyed by fire this afternoon.

## THE FENIANS.

### Trials at Sweetsburg, Canada.

SWEETSBURG, December 20.—A number of witnesses were examined, proving the capture of the prisoner, Madden, with arms in his possession. The Court took a recess to allow Mr. Devlin time to look over his notes before addressing the jury.

The Court assembled at three o'clock, and Messrs. Halloran and Devlin addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. At the conclusion of Mr. Devlin's speech, the Judge adjourned Court till to-morrow.

**From Montreal.**

MONTREAL, December 20.—Application will be made to Parliament, at its next session, to claim the St. Lawrence at Lachine Rapids, for the purpose of obtaining hydraulic power. Ten millions is the proposed capital of the company.

The Three Rivers *Journal*, on authority of the clergy of the District, says no Catholic priest there either knew or saw Surratt.

**Arrival of the Java.**

HALIFAX, December 20.—The steamer Java, from Liverpool on the 9th, and Queenstown on the 10th, has arrived. Her news is fully anticipated by the Cable.

## Washington Topics and Gossip.

THE NORTH CAROLINA QUESTION

The North Carolina Commissioners had a long interview with President Johnson, on Wednesday, who communicated to them his decision both in regard to the order of General Sickles and to the interference of the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau annulling articles of indenture in numerous cases where colored children had been bound out. On other points the President decided that the officers were in error in interfering. Secretary Stanton has issued instructions to General Sickles, directing him to revoke his order prohibiting the execution of judicial decrees inflicting corporeal punishment These instructions were delivered to Governor Worth to be handed to General Sickles. General Howard also issued and delivered to Governor Worth orders to his subordinate officers, to cease any interference with the laws of North Carolina, when they bear equally upon the whites and blacks. General Ruffin explained fully to General Howard the character of the law binding out children. If orphans are without any property for their support, they are bound out by order of the Court; but children having parents living can't be bound out, except by the parents themselves. With this explanation General Howard did not hesitate to issue the orders desired. The North Carolina Commissioners left Wednesday evening for home.

WHISKY FRAUDS—A REMEDY.

In view of the enormous frauds which have been developed, upon the Revenue of the Government in connection with the distilling of alcoholic liquors, the officers of the Internal Revenue have been engaged in devising plans to secure the Government against being defrauded of so large a proportion of its tax on this branch of manufactures. A system has been arranged, the details of which it is not deemed advisable to make public, which it is believed will secure the services of a better class of men as inspectors of distilleries, and force the distillers to either pay the tax on their products or suspend operations altogether.

PERSONAL.

Judge Black, of Connecticut, and Charles O'Connor, of New York, are here, the latter having arrived Tuesday night. Mr. O'Connor is here looking after the interests of Jeff Davis, and was to-day in consultation with Judge Black in reference to the case.

SCHOOL FOR WESTERN INDIANS.

Rev. A. W. Wright, Post Chaplain at Fort Laramie, Dakotah Territory, has obtained leave of absence for four months, and has arrived here. He comes to Washington for the purpose of obtaining means to establish a school among the Indians of the West.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

The receipts from customs for the week ending December 15, were as follows: New York, $1,471,000; Boston, $209,000; Philadelphia, $150,855; Baltimore, $45,000; Portland, $22,427; miscellaneous, $981,460; total, $2,900,234.

GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

The Treasury to-day holds coin to the amount of $98,915,000, of which $18,700,000 is held in gold certificates.

IN one of the great clubs in Paris there has been a desperate gambling bout which lasted twelve hours on each of three successive days. The players were a young Russian and a Turkish Grand Signor. Each time the bout lasted the Russian lost 150,000 francs; the following day he regained 30,000 francs; the following night he again lost three 20,000 francs and 200,000 more. Russia then gave in, and withdrew from the contest, with a net loss of 400,000 francs.

# BY THE CABLE.

### Napoleon Notified of Maximilian's Abdication.

### English Market Reports of Yesterday

**Abdication of Maximilian.**

PARIS, December 20, 1 P. M.—It is reported here that Napoleon has received the abdication of Maximilian to the Mexican throne.

**Relations Between Victor Emanuel and the Pope.**

The *Monitour* thinks the relations between the King of Italy and the Pope will be settled on a sound footing.

**The Mantonomah at Gibraltar.**

LIVERPOOL, December 20, 1 P. M.—The United States gunboat Mantonomah was at Gibraltar on the 14th.

**The French Budget.**

PARIS, Thursday, December 20, Evening.—The French budget shows a definite balance on the estimated receipts over expenditures for the incoming financial year. No new taxes are to be levied on account of the army scheme, which has just been promulgated, and which the budget declares to be a fresh guarantee for the peace of Europe.

**The President's Message.**

President Johnson's message is published entire in the Paris journals, and its publication in full has had a much better effect in all circles than was anticipated after the meagre telegraphic summary, which failed to do justice.

**Franco-Spanish Loan.**

MADRID, December 20, Evening.—The Government of Spain has negotiated with M. Fould, the French Minister of Finance, for a loan of ninety millions of francs from the French Government.

**The Hungarian Address.**

PESTH, Thursday, December 20, Evening.—The address to the Emperor of Austria recently adopted by the lower Chamber of the Hungarian Diet, has been acceptedcin by the upper House.

**American Securities at Frankfort.**

FRANKFORT, December 20, 1 o'clock.—Five-Twenties, 79½.

**Antwerp Petroleum Market.**

ANTWERP, December 20, 1 o'clock.—Petroleum 55 francs.

**Liverpool Markets.**

LIVERPOOL, December 20, 1 P. M.—Cotton opened steady, and quoted at last night's prices 13½d.

LIVERPOOL, December 20, P. M.—The market generally closed steady. Breadstuffs, provisions and petroleum are without change to note. The sales of cotton reach 10,000 bales, on the basis of 13½d for middling uplands.

**London Money Market.**

LONDON, December 20, Noon.—Consols, opened at 89½ for money; 5-20's 71½; Erie 40; Illinois Central 79½. The Bank of England reduced their rate to 5.

LONDON, December 20, Evening.—The money market is unchanged. The official closing price of consols was 89½ for money. The following were the current prices of American securities at the close on consols for money: United States 5-20's, 71½; Erie, 40½; Illinois Central, 79¼.

## PARIS FASHIONS.

### Dirt resting Particulars for the Ladies.

A Paris letter says: The other evening the "Conspiration d' Amboise," a piece in verse, which has much real merit, was played before this audience, and the Empress's costume excited great admiration. It consisted of a white brocaded silk, with bouquets of flowers *semé* over it, and was trimmed with green velvet representing leaves, and was worn with the lower part. A white feather fastened by a diamond crescent formed the head dress, the ears, throat arms and shoulders being covered with magnificent diamond ornaments. Almost all the ladies present were figured and brocaded silks, in order to do honor to the Empress. Empress to promote as far as possible that branch of manufacture in silks at Lyons, which has suffered considerably of late years in consequence of the prevailing fashion of wearing taffetas and plain silks.

This fashion will therefore be generally adopted in Paris this winter, to the dissatisfaction in general of most ladies, who during the guests of the second series of invitations at the Tuileries will be specially noticed by their Majesties, and who exhibited the greatest taste to the pleasures of the evenings when music is the order of the day, and the Empress herself sometimes sings. Mme. C. Monbton, of whose talents as a soprano singer we have before spoken, has had occasion to speak to your readers. This lady is said to possess a voice of the most charming sonorgiess, and must to be one of the Emperor's partners on the ice two years ago, and this is looked upon by the malicious as a step which may be owned to the more experienced Empress. Mme. Rimsky Korsakoff, including the court circles with her enchanting situations.

The fashions of the day—I must speak of fashions now, as we are drawing near the season when they will become an engrossing topic—learn more and more towards those of the first Empire, as regards the form of the dress, as to the mode of dresses and skirts is concerned. But most decidedly higher than the skirt, for the low, narrow bodices of that period have not yet ventured to make their appearance. The dresses are long behind, and fall in small round the hips and body, and swelling gradually into an enormous breadth at the bottom, which, towards the back, forms a sharp point of great length.

The trimmings in general are trimmed all the way down their length, so as to mark the seams, either with gimp, guipure, velvet or other ribbons. Sleeves are very much shorter than the sides and back, and a very habitual fashion is to have the lower part cut in deep, vandyked, or other forms, which arrangement is followed out round the *palatot* and *pardessus*, which, in fact, cannot in future be made either the same as dress or in velvet; or if for full dress, in laces, the body being trimmed with the skirts.

Numbers of people have adopted what dressmakers term "costumes," a convenient enough style for walking in, but as the name implies somewhat fanciful. The costume, then, is a short skirt, generally black, of silk or velvet, or of scollops, or trimmed with fringe and jet, reaching above the ankles; underneath this upper garment, which is open in front, is another of a striking color, such as violet or bright blue, with a vest of the same material if it be woolen and one color, which serves as a petticoat, and only just touches the ground, being trimmed with a deep flounce scolloped like the robe. A *paletot* sac of the same material, likewise cut out at the edges, finishes the "costume," and is fastened by two large "cordons" jagged, dangling sort of appearance to the wearer. Imperial *paletots* of blue and green are richly embroidered with jet and *passementerie*, makes a very useful and pretty *paletot sac*, which is to have made in the fashion of the old simulated streamers at the back. These costumes are made of some wear, of a cheap sort of velvet, called velveteen, which comes across the channel, and our greatest *élegantes* do not disdain to wear it. Flannel, also, is part of this material, which costs little more than a dollar a metre, and looks very well when new, either in a good sort of brown or blue. Worth, the great man-milliner of the Rue de la Paix, has made some morning dresses quite short in front and at the sides, with a long narrow *traine* at the back. A few, very few, ladies have also begun to wear small head dresses resembling the turbans of the first part of the century, and the Empress' plumes the other night seem an approach to that fashion.

## West Virginia.

A Parkersburg letter says: "The State of West Virginia is not over burdened with merely monied wealth, however rich it may be in resources. Internal improvements are not very extensively prosecuted. The Laurel Fork and Sand Hill Railroad, which will bring the oil regions of White Oak and vicinity into communication with the Northwestern branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is nearly completed, and will be open for traffic shortly after the 1st of January. An engine will be placed upon a portion of the road already finished this week. It is the design of the projectors of the road to extend it at some point on the Ohio River, nearly opposite Marietta, and the citizens of Marietta have offered to contribute liberally from their treasury for that purpose. A company has been organized for some time for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Little Kanawha River, from Parkersburg Springs to this point, and they have just advertised for proposals for the building of dams and other works.

## Professor Seconkel's Book.

The Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*—the organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this part of the country—speaks of Professor Schenkel's book, entitled "The Character of Jesus Portrayed," as follows:

"Prof. Schenkel's work enters the arena of controversy with the unusual claim that its facts perhaps too much in the crucible of reason; but certainly deals decidedly with the facts of the gospels for much of truth. We welcome his work as a valuable contribution to the theological literature of the day, as a correction of the erroneous views in the Life of Jesus scattered through the reading circles of the world by Strauss and Renan. The thoughts here embalmed are not precocious and hasty offshoots of his brain, but the matured results of twenty-five years' research on this sublimest of all themes. They are the ripe fruits of personal by the best thinkers and most extensively informed persons."

We fear the editor of the *Advocate* will have to plead guilty to the attitude of self-defense for expressing such an opinion.

## A Grand Canal Project.

Much interest is felt in the project of building a great canal to unite the waters of Chesapeake Bay with those of the Great Kanawana, at a point near Charlestown, and thence with the Ohio. A powerful effort is to be made to procure an appropriation from Congress to aid in the prosecution of this work. Its construction would be of incalculable value to the States of Virginia and West Virginia, as it would bring into market some millions of acres of wild lands, with all their mineral resources, and they are very rich in coal and iron, to say nothing of the valuable timber which covers the hills.

THIS beautiful passage occurs in Holmes new novel in the *Atlantic Monthly*: "The old clock that Marmaduke Storr made in London more than a hundred years ago was clicking the steady pulse beats of its second century. Its featured moon dial had lifted one eye, as if to watch the child, as it watched so many generations of children, while the swinging pendulum ticked them along into youth, maturity, gray hair, death beds—ticking through the prayer of the dying—ticking without grief through all the funeral—ticking without gladness through the shrill or noisy woe of mourning—ticking without joy when the smiles and gayety of the comforted heirs had come back again.

## A BEGGARED MILLIONAIRE.

### The Romance of a Poor Young Man—"Easy Come, Easy Go"—Exemplification of the Old Adage.

Last week a brief item chronicling the sale of the Steele Farm, on Oil creek, for taxes due the Government, started on its voyage on the sea of newspaperdom. The paragraph will doubtless be read by many without a second thought, but those few lines might easily form the text for a discourse as lengthy as the moral law. It is hardly an exaggeration to state that wherever petroleum is know, the name of "Johnny Steele," the young prince of Venango county, has been heard, while the accounts of his apparently boundless wealth and reckless expenditures, were told in hundred of papers, from the New York *Herald* down or up. Soon after the sale of the farm, the closing act, a brief history of the same may not be entirely without interest, writes Crawford *Journal* thus narrates:

This farm, more generally known "on the creek," as the widow Mechlintock farm, is immediately opposite the flourishing little town of Rouseville, and was among the first of the oil producing farms of the valley. Early in 1862, the Van Slyke & Ii on this farm, was struck, and flowed for some time at the rate of 2,500 barrels per day, and several wells yielding from 200 to 800 barrels were struck at subsequent periods. Besides these, there were many smaller wells, and the territory, though really mismanaged, is still regarded as among the best in the oil region. In 1864, widow Mechlintock died from the effects of burns received while kindling a fire with crude oil. At this time, the average daily income from the landed interest of the farm was $2,000, and by her will the property, with all her possessions in money, was left, without reservation, to her adopted son, John W. Steele, then about twenty year of age. In the iron safe where the old lady kept her money, was found $150 or two thirds of the amount in greenbacks and the balance in gold. Mrs. Mechlintock was hardly cold in her coffin before young Steele, who appears to have had nothing naturally vicious in his composition, surrounded by a set of unsympathetic, who clung to him as long as he had a dime remaining. The young millionaire's head was evidently turned by his sudden fortune, as has been that of many an older man who made his "pile in oil," and he set out in the impression that his money would accumulate too rapidly unless it was actually thrown away, and blew in over $40,000 of the farm's earnings, concerning his career in New York and Philadelphia we say nothing, as it is entirely unnecessary, while clung to him as long as he had a dime remaining. The young millionaire's head was evidently turned by his sudden fortune, as has been that of many an older man who made his "pile in oil," and he set out in the impression that his money would accumulate too rapidly unless it was actually thrown away, and blew in over $40,000 of the farm's earnings, concerning his career in New York and Philadelphia we say nothing, as it is entirely unnecessary, while the notorious Seth Kenon, who hung around this city for a few weeks last winter, and was worth at one time over $100,000, which he had "easily come by," with Lewis Lewis and his many day, but when the latter's money vanished, this amount soon took unto itself wings, and he is at present among the missing. Steele was as a "dead beat." At last accounts, Sloan was broadcasted in the Oil City Derrick, offering cash for various breaches of the peace, and was unable to obtain bail in the sum of $500. Exemplifications these of the old adage "easy come, easy go," or the other, "fools add their money are soon parted."

## ROMANCE OF THE ASSASSINATION.

### Surratt—St. Marie—and Their Loves.

A dispatch by the cable has informed us that the name of the informer by whose means John Surratt was discovered serving in the Pope's Zouaves, so scrupulously omitted in the correspondence made public by the State Department, is St. Marie. This fact, however, might have already been guessed by all familiar with the evidence taken in the conspiracy trial, where this person was more than once mentioned. The circumstantial nature of his acquaintance with the Surratts were related very freely as he himself states them in his deposition at Rome. Weichman, the chief witness for the prosecution, was occasionally visited by Mrs. Surratt's daughter, and to his relations with this St. Marie, in order to show him to be himself a rebel sympathizer and unworthy of belief. Mr. Bingham's study defense of his witness however interposed so many objections to the testimony as the questions asked were answered; but from the testimony which was admitted it appeared that Weichman made the acquaintance of St. Marie in Kingston, Canada West, in 1858, but in 1859, instead of "six months before the war," as stated by the latter, he was present at Surratt's house, St. Marie soon after took up a residence there—during which it appears from the testimony that he was initiated into some of the rampant pro-slavery and secession ravings, revolution or assassination there becoming the common theme of conversation, the intendment of making his way through the lines by enlisting in a Union regiment and deserting, and the means of so doing being discussed. According to General King, that "once being used to backing, he struggled in the first meeting," was given by General Sherman's cavalry. Weichman also alluded to this St. Marie as having aided Booth to plot in betraying the plan of escape of some prisoners in Castle Thunder, and appeared to have known the man for some time before they separated. This remarkable witness was very much embarrassed during the examination on this point, and the impression left was to come with considerable relief. Mr. Bingham's interrogatories were directed to show that Mr. Aiken was endeavoring to prove that St. Marie and Weichmann was engaged together in the same plot, thereby implicating the latter with Washington and Richmond.

Such is the general testimony about the attachment of Surratt and St. Marie to one woman in Washington, and consequent jealousy. But the latest light on the subject is patch by the cable, and which certainly seems a very improbable story. John Surratt was betrayed by a Roman Catholic like himself, who was still more of the family of Surratt's acquaintance, also with John Wilkes Booth, and who also appeared on the witness stand during the trial of the conspirators, but from whom not a tittle of any importance, St. Marie says in Rome that he left Washington because he was unable to agree with Weichman on that person's character, and nothing of any such difference at the trial, in which he was a witness, was developed. Then, St. Marie, describing him as an educated man, familiar with French, Italian and English, and "of a dark complexion and of manners." In fact, covered with a vague cloak of mystery as they all are in this connection, from the whole matter there would appear good ground for suspicion that St. Marie was to some extent implicated in the conspiracy, and that he was the mysterious, ragged, dangling sort of appearance to the wearer of. Imperfect description of him and his dress as richly embroidered with jet and *passementerie*, makes a very useful and pretty *paletot sac*, which is to have made in the fashion of the old simulated streamers at the back. These costumes are made of some wear, of a cheap sort of velvet, called velveteen, which comes across the channel, and our greatest *élegantes* do not disdain to wear it. Flannel, also, is part of this material, which costs little more than a dollar a metre, and looks very well when new, either in a good sort of brown or blue. Worth, the great man-milliner of the Rue de la Paix, has made some morning dresses quite short in front and at the sides, with a long narrow *traine* at the back. A few, very few, ladies have also begun to wear small head dresses resembling the turbans of the first part of the century, and the Empress' plumes the other night seem an approach to that fashion.

## Washington Topics and Gossip.

THE NORTH CAROLINA QUESTION

The North Carolina Commissioners had a long interview with President Johnson, on Wednesday, who communicated to them his decision both in regard to the order of General Sickles and to the interference of the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau annulling articles of indenture in numerous cases where colored children had been bound out. On other points the President decided that the officers were in error in interfering. Secretary Stanton has issued instructions to General Sickles, directing him to revoke his order prohibiting the execution of judicial decrees inflicting corporeal punishment These instructions were delivered to Governor Worth to be handed to General Sickles. General Howard also issued and delivered to Governor Worth orders to his subordinate officers, to cease any interference with the laws of North Carolina, when they bear equally upon the whites and blacks. General Ruffin explained fully to General Howard the character of the law binding out children. If orphans are without any property for their support, they are bound out by order of the Court; but children having parents living can't be bound out, except by the parents themselves. With this explanation General Howard did not hesitate to issue the orders desired. The North Carolina Commissioners left Wednesday evening for home.

WHISKY FRAUDS—A REMEDY.

In view of the enormous frauds which have been developed, upon the Revenue of the Government in connection with the distilling of alcoholic liquors, the officers of the Internal Revenue have been engaged in devising plans to secure the Government against being defrauded of so large a proportion of its tax on this branch of manufactures. A system has been arranged, the details of which it is not deemed advisable to make public, which it is believed will secure the services of a better class of men as inspectors of distilleries, and force the distillers to either pay the tax on their products or suspend operations altogether.

PERSONAL.

Judge Black, of Connecticut, and Charles O'Connor, of New York, are here, the latter having arrived Tuesday night. Mr. O'Connor is here looking after the interests of Jeff Davis, and was to-day in consultation with Judge Black in reference to the case.

SCHOOL FOR WESTERN INDIANS.

Rev. A. W. Wright, Post Chaplain at Fort Laramie, Dakotah Territory, has obtained leave of absence for four months, and has arrived here. He comes to Washington for the purpose of obtaining means to establish a school among the Indians of the West.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

The receipts from customs for the week ending December 15, were as follows: New York, $1,471,000; Boston, $209,000; Philadelphia, $150,855; Baltimore, $45,000; Portland, $22,427; miscellaneous, $981,460; total, $2,900,234.

GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

The Treasury to-day holds coin to the amount of $98,915,000, of which $18,700,000 is held in gold certificates.

IN one of the great clubs in Paris there has been a desperate gambling bout which lasted twelve hours on each of three successive days. The players were a young Russian and a Turkish Grand Signor. Each time the bout lasted the Russian lost 150,000 francs; the following day he regained 30,000 francs; the following night he again lost three 20,000 francs and 200,000 more. Russia then gave in, and withdrew from the contest, with a net loss of 400,000 francs.

# SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

## WASHINGTON.

### Action of Southern Loyalists

### Proposed Abolition of Southern State Governments.

### The Internal Taxon Manufacturers.

### SURRATT'S CASE BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

### The Proposed Territorial Measure Postponed.

### New Session of Congress Provided For

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 20, 1866.

**Action of Southern Loyalists.**

The Southern loyalists have consulted their labors, and to-day their memorial and address, asking Congress to abolish the present State Governments in the South, were duly presented in the House, and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

**Government Telegraph Line.**

The House Postal Committee seem inclined to report in favor of a bill establishing a Government telegraph line between Washington and Boston.

**The Missouri Dispatch.**

The dispatch read in the Senate to-day from Gov. Fletcher, of Missouri, to Senator Henderson, relating to Gen. Grant's course in ordering troops into that State to preserve the peace, created quite a flutter, and resulted in a call on the President for all of the information relative to the movement.

**Tax on Manufactures.**

A memorial of over one thousand citizens of Philadelphia was received to-day, asking that the internal tax on manufactures be removed. It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

**More Nominations.**

The President sent to the Senate an immense number of nominations made during the recess. Most of the executive appointments were confirmed by the Senate, and the balance will be done beyond giving them an appropriate reference.

**John H. Surratt's Case.**

The United States Marshal arrived here to-day, from Washington, with Surratt in charge, on the principal witness in the conspiracy trial. He was brought before the Grand Jury and testified to the fact of John H. Surratt being with Booth, Payne and Harold, and to his having acknowledged that he went to Richmond during the blockade. Lloyd, the keeper of the tavern where Mrs. Surratt and Booth concealed the fire arms, is here, and will also testify.

**Home for the Holidays.**

Over one hundred members have left here to-night for their homes in the North and West, to spend the holidays. Thirty go to New Orleans to-morrow on the railroad excursion to that city.

**The Territorial Measure.**

This evening a *Star* says that it is understood that the advocates of the territorial Government measure for rebel States have been canvassing the two Houses and doubting their ability to carry it this session, have concluded to postpone the matter until next session, when they expect to have strength to put it through without fail.

**Colored Members.**

The Washington Republican Association held a meeting to-night and passed a resolution admitting to membership the colored men of this district. The proposition met with a violent opposition, and was finally carried by a small vote. It was announced that several of the members of the Association would resign.

**The Eighth of January.**

The National Democratic Resident Committee have been engaged to take steps for the celebration of the 8th of January.

**Ex-Senator Hunter.**

A number of Southern noble men have petitioned President Johnson to pardon ex-Senator Hunter, of Virginia, to come out in favor of the Constitutional Amendment.

**The Statement of the Washington *Argus*.**

To-day that General Dix's nomination has been rejected by the Senate is a mistake. The Committee on Foreign Relations have not yet decided the question.

**A Third Congressional Session.**

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary have agreed to the House bill, with a slight verbal amendment, providing that in addition to the present regular times of holding the Congress there shall be a meeting of the Fortieth Congress, and of each succeeding Congress thereafter, at twelve o'clock meridian, on the fourth day of March, the day on which the term begins for which the Congress is elected, except that when the fourth day of March occurs on Sunday, then the meeting shall take place at the same hours on the next succeeding day. No mileage is to be allowed to any one who was a member of the preceding Congress.

WASHINGTON, December 20.

THE AMENDMENT.

A rumor is current that a majority of the Republican members of Congress have given assurance that the Senators and Representatives from South Carolina shall be admitted on the adoption of the Amendment by a vote of three-fourths of that State. There is not a word of truth in the report that Chief Justice Chase is said to be of the opinion that women in the District of Columbia States have entitled the Amendment will be a part of the Constitution.

TH

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1865.

# CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENT,

On Saturday Morning, Dec. 22

WILL BE ISSUED

## THE COMMERCIAL SUPPLEMENT FOR CHRISTMAS,

CONTAINING

Eight Pages Choice Christmas Reading

SPECIALLY PREPARED.

STORIES IN PROSE AND VERSE.

**A Limited Number of Advertisements Will be Received at 10 Cts. a Line**

**To Commercial Subscribers Free—To Others 3 Cts. a Copy, or $2 a Hundred.**

MR. HULBURD'S report, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, calling for a statement of the number of National Banks which had impaired their legal tender reserve of 25 per cent., shows that about fifty of these institutions had been thus tempted into undue expansion. It has also had the effect of compelling the New York banks to strengthen their reserve. The last Clearing House statement shows an increase in the greenback reserve of over $3,000,000.

IT is quite evident from the tone of recent debates in the United States Senate, that when the evidence of the South's determination not to accept the Constitutional Amendment is complete, Congress will proceed to measures still more distasteful to Southern pride. It will be useless to raise the cry that such measures are extra-constitutional and revolutionary. The people have declared by the recent elections that they accept the risk and are ready to sustain their representatives.

STEPHENS shows more pluck, if not more wisdom than ROBERTS, in carrying on his operations on Irish ground, while the latter named official is content to stay on the safe side of the Atlantic, only soaring, once in a while, the poor Canadians, who have nothing to do with the Irish Republic scheme. STEPHENS does not believe in this movement for Ireland that does not reach Ireland, and on his return fresh from that country, some months ago, said that the operations in this were injurious to the Irish interests. Which of the men is the head, and which has the most influence, we have not the means of knowing. But STEPHENS seems to be in earnest to do something for Ireland in Ireland, and considering his former imprisonment and danger, we consider him entitled to the character of a brave man, if he keeps much less than the straits of Dover between him and the British Isles.

### OHIO RIVER NAVIGATION.

We published yesterday an article relating to the "Louisville and Portland Canal" around the Falls of the Ohio, which shows the financial dead-lock at present existing in connection with that important work. The general public importance of an improved means of passing the most difficult falls on the Ohio river can scarcely be overestimated. Not only Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville and other cities on the river have a direct interest in this matter, but an immense and growing commerce between the East and the West and South West calls for it, and no time should be lost in completing this and other improvements imperatively demanded to free this great national highway from any impediment to a perfect navigation—a navigation which should be commensurate with the commercial interests that must be forever dependent upon this interior avenue of trade. We have it from reliable authority, that the old locks at Louisville, which have been in use nearly forty years, are greatly dilapidated, besides being entirely inadequate in their dimensions to accommodate the present wants of the river commerce, and that with the best exertions it will take between one and two years to complete the rock excavation and other works of the new canal. The masonry of the magnificent new locks, large enough to chamber a vessel 350 feet long and 80 feet wide, are completed, but much other work, it seems, remains to be done. The people of Louisville certainly deserve great credit for what they have thus far accomplished, especially when it is considered that the work was carried on in the midst of the war. They should call on HERCULES now, and HERCULES should come to the rescue. It is precisely what ought to be a labor of love with the Government, as we may question whether there is another point in the United States where the expenditure of a million of dollars will result in greater public benefit. No one can tell the day or hour when the old canal works may become utterly impassable, and the whole trade of the Ohio river for a large portion of the year be subjected to an absolute *portage* at Louisville. It is already so practically for a large amount of business. The Government, after the lapse of twenty-two years, has resumed active charge of the Ohio river, and re-commenced the work of restoring and improving its navigation.

The removal of the numerous obstructions now in and near its channels, in the shape of snags, logs, wrecks of boats, &c., will, we understand, be commenced as soon as the season will permit. Also, the completion of a number of the partly built wing dams for concentrating the water, the work upon which ceased in 1844, and other improvements of the navigation. All this is well. Every improvement of this river is desirable, and we hope that the Government having taken the matter in hand will not cease its operations till we have the most perfect navigation of which it is susceptible. But the necessity for immediate action in regard to the falls at Louisville is undeniable. Notwithstanding the large amount of business accommodated by the various railroads, there is an enormous trade dependant upon the river, in which more than half the population of the United States is more or less directly interested. It is true that no one city has a deeper stake in this matter than Pittsburgh. It is, however, by no means local in its bearings, but, on the contrary, eminently national. We are glad that the public attention is turning in this direction, and we shall take pleasure in publishing any matters of interest relating to this subject.

### HOW TO MAINTAIN GOOD WAGES.

The law of supply and demand cannot be set aside, and no combination of co-operative societies, or other organizations to modify its influences can or do, ever prove permanently effective. If skilled labor demands higher wages than the market can afford, production ceases, and hence the final result is, that the exorbitant demand is not only not complied with, but labor loses its market or is obliged to recede. Per example, on the Thames, England, about 27,000 men connected with the craft of ship building, are now out of employment. Masters cannot compete with the low scale of wages paid to workmen in other countries. A few years ago ship-wrights on the Mersey demanded 3 guineas per day, but the law of supply and demand, soon worked a change, by depriving them, as in the present case of the Thames workmen, of employment. Now, for these ship-wrights, the question, whether a half a loaf is better than no bread, becomes one of a really personal interest.

In the interest of education and the comfort and dignity which belong to a higher civilization, Americans should insist upon an American market for American labor, for only by it can wages be kept up. Hence the importance of a tariff protection is a question of vital importance to every American mechanic. High wages are secured by a large demand, not by combination. Hence the necessity of protection to home industries.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* and the New York *World* attempt to account for the Democratic defeats of the past year, by charging a remissness upon party leaders in distributing documents, and especially in not more generally distributing the Democratic weeklies. Had the Democrats, says the *Enquirer*, been half as infatigable in procuring subscribers for the *Enquirer*, as the Radicals have for their sheets, they would have retrieved their ascendancy in the State and general Government. This admission assumes the ig-
-ce in strong Democratic localities, but all allusion to the important fact,

that in communities thoroughly informed, Democracy ceases to be a controlling political influence. Democracy flourishes where vice and ignorance prevail. The loyal, well informed and upright voters of the agricultural districts don't send MCKISSICKS and BEN WOODS to Congress. Disseminating the weekly press among the constituencies of these latter gentlemen would be much the same useful occupation as furnishing cheap editions of the New Testament, in the original Greek, to the Apaches or Cheyenne Indians.

THE general character of our notices of books is, that if we give any exhibition of the contents, whether by analysis, extracts, or statements of our own, the exhibition is a fair one. Such a presentation in the columns of a daily journal, must be imperfect, from its brevity, but we aim to make it fair and just. Such an exhibition of the sentiments of a book is not of itself, to be taken as an approval of its contents or general character. Of some books, laid before us by publishers, we give but the title or some general notice, which, in either case, is of the character of a mere acknowledgment. A few we do not notice at all.

With reference to theological publications, we make the same distinction that other people do between those which are didactic and those which are controversial, not raising controversies on the former, nor, in the latter, taking sides in controversies already raised. The COMMERCIAL is not a theological journal. Its literary notices, embracing publications of a theological character, occupy but a subordinate space in its columns. Much less is it a journal of polemic theology. On the broad ground of morals, its position and influence never need not, at this late day, either definition or defense, as the public mind of this community have passed a verdict with which we are gratefully satisfied.

If, in our notice of a book, in a recent issue, we seemed to depart from our general principle above enunciated or our practice hitherto pursued, we have already said that it was not intended. There may not have been a sufficiently clear distinction maintained between the opinions and sentiments of the translator and those of the reviewer, either on the subject of the work itself or on the temper in which it has been controverted. Without at all intending to indorse the work—which, as a matter of fact, the writer of the notice does not—it was only his design to reiterate the common sentiment with reference to freedom and courtesy in all discussions, and to apply them to the subject of this book. Although believing that such discussions, thus conducted, always redound to the advantage of truth, yet, we should regret that the expression of this conviction should be accompanied by what any one should regard as unjust or unkind reflections on any class of honest, earnest controversial writers, whatever may be the subject they treat of or the views they express.

### A FEW WORDS IN SEASON.

There are reasons—strong ones we think—for believing that a change of times in business matters is not far off. The indications are too plain to be mistaken. It is contrary to all history and experience, that the business condition that accompanies war should continue in a state of peace. The inevitable change has, in our case, been delayed by causes that are known, and that must ere long cease to operate. The unusual demand for labor and manufactured goods is slacking off by supply. Prices of commodities have declined, wages of labor will decline by the same law.

We, therefore, along with this word of friendly warning, earnestly counsel all persons receiving wages to take the best possible care of what they earn, to avoid unnecessary expenses, and, if need be, to take less pay rather than not have a place of regular employment. Should the extensive works of this manufacturing region be constrained to stop, as they must if they cannot be continued without serious loss, the men will be best off who have laid up something from former earnings, for the support of themselves and families. A better time it would be, of course, if the business of manufacturers should not be interrupted, but as things are, that is, with declining prices of the products of labor, while the wages of labor are kept up, the burden falling wholly on the proprietors of the works, is heavier than they are disposed or able to bear.

Hard times may be safely considered as impending. They might, in some degree, be warded off by a general willingness to accommodate business and prices to the peace standard. If any large class stand out against the unavoidable tendency, they may hasten the crisis, but cannot avert the consequences when they come. Labor and capital will both feel the change. By just and reasonable accommodations they may make it much less severe. At any rate, we advise all to be industrious, to live frugally, to prepare for hard times. Thus, if not able to ward them off, they will be in the better condition to weather them through.

### Removals and Appointments.

At a meeting of the Union League of Trenton, New Jersey, held on the 11th inst., a resolution was unanimously passed declaring in substance, that in view of the efforts being made to induce Republicans of that city to unite on recommending to the Senate of the United States for confirmation certain appointees of Andrew Johnson, thus displacing consistent Republicans, the members of the meeting express their most earnest condemnation of any such attempt to influence the Senate, and declare it to be the duty of Congress to see that the dominant party shall not be deprived of the patronage and place in the departments which rightfully belong to it, and to those who have faithfully stood by it. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Livingston, Belville, Brant, Buchanan, Hodge and others.

### Feninism in Ireland.

The latest Cable accounts show that the pretended uprising in Ireland has proved a humbug, a farce and a fizzle. There appears to be no trouble in Ireland that can seriously disturb the English authority; and perhaps John Bull has overestimated the matter as much as some classes in America. After years of noisy declamation, after the printing of reams of resolutions, speeches and editorials, with no end of late and startling telegrams about Canadian "scares," after collections in aid of Irish independence in every sympathizing household, there remains but the comical battle of Stone River to attest the valor, if not the prowess and early the prophesies of the Irish leaders, and the renowned and disinterested hosts of the O'Mahoneys, Robertses, Sweeneys, &c.

### Claims of Loyal Slaveholders.

Four thousand claims have been received by the Commissioners appointed to examine claims of loyal slaveholders in Delaware and Maryland. Of the Maryland claims, awards were made in 786 cases; number filed, 1,867; number unacted on by reason of the dissolution of the Commission, 2,862; number died in the Delaware Commission, 114; number of awards made, 43; rejected, 9; number not acted on, 52. Total claims on the two Commissions, 3,981. One interesting fact came to the notice of the Commission for Missouri. Many loyal slaveholders in the western counties, before authority had been given to receive colored recruits in that State, carried their slaves into Kansas, and enlisted them in the United States service.

### Another Good Notice.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette, December 20.]

In essential elements we do not perceive wherein the case of the *Times* differs from that of the COMMERCIAL. Each of them followed the Federal Government and adopted its policy until the bills of financial and political ruin yawned before them. That the COMMERCIAL turned back coonskin is not due to its larger development of conscientiousness nor to its acuter intellectual perception, but solely to the fact that Allegheny was less favorable than New York to the triumph of that despotism. Our contemporary ought to understand that it cannot, in the matter, hold up the *Times* to scorn without drawing universal ridicule upon itself.

HURON AND ONTARIO SHIP CANAL.—A grand banquet in honor of the Chicago, Milwaukee and Detroit delegates to confer with the Directors of the proposed Huron and Ontario Ship Canal, came off in Toronto on Wednesday night. A large number of influential men were present. Speeches were made by several members of the Provincial Parliament favoring the scheme. The President of the Company, Mr. Corporal, said the enthusiastic reception the project had met with would, he thought, warrant him in proceeding immediately to England to ask the support of English capitalists in forwarding the work, and that the decided promise of assistance given by the delegates from the States gave fresh impetus to the project. Its success he looked upon as a accomplished fact. Lieutenant Governor Bross, of Illinois, lectured last night in Toronto on the benefits of the proposed canal to the vast section of country which the St. Lawrence waters.

THE English Government experiences formidable difficulties in the work of bringing its navy up to the desired standard. The people will not enlist and the Government dare not try a conscription. "They do things differently in France." The French Government wants more seamen, and forthwith it causes an extraordinary levy to be made on all the seaports. It wants them, it is announced, to man the vessels that are to bring the French army from Mexico. In the small port of Dieppe as many as a hundred men have been taken—sixty brought to the town, and forty who happened to be on board fishing smacks in this port. In Dieppe this levy occasioned much inconvenience to the shipping interest, but those which have been made in ports of greater importance have produced still more.

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Large quantities of cotton are arriving daily in Louisville. The receipts on Tuesday were 600 bales. Sales active.

There are now in Philadelphia, in connection with the New School Assembly, 22 churches and 6,325 communicants, an increase of 8 churches and 1,167 communicants since 1859, the year after the division. In connection with the Old School Assembly there are now 20 churches and 7,750 communicants, an increase of 17 churches and 1,987 communicants since 1859. The whole number in connection with the two bodies in that city is 52 churches and 14,076 communicants.

Petitions are being circulated in Boston for the erection of a monument to the Boston soldiers at Gettysburg, at a cost of $17,500.

There were seventy fatal cases of cholera at Covington, Kentucky, from July 1 to December 1. Total cases, 270.

The rebellious counties of Missouri are becoming rapidly quieted since the assignment of troops by Governor Fletcher.

The proprietors of thirty gambling halls in New York have been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $1,000.

The 10th of December was the time appointed for a Fenian State Convention at St. Paul, Minnesota.

A Convention of Marine Underwriters has just been held in Chicago. The meeting was with closed doors, but it was understood that the object of the meeting was to talk over matters pertaining to the rates of insurance, and canvass the subject of associative action as interfered with by outsiders, who, in the language of one member "hang on the outside of our organization, and secure business by taking risks a shade lower than that established by the Association."

Elbert W. Cook, brother and principal heir of the late Hon. Chas. Cook, has presented the People's College property, at Havana, N. Y., to the Episcopal Church of Western New York for the purpose of establishing a Young Ladies' School.

The Boards of Trade in several Western cities are appointing delegates to go to Washington to urge the passage of the pending bill for a Niagara ship canal.

At the last stated meeting of the American Bible Society, seven new auxiliaries were recognized, of which two are in Ohio, two in Alabama, one in Iowa, one in Kentucky, and one in Georgia.

Colgate & Trevor, of New York, have given $10,000 to the Madison University at Hamilton, Madison county, New York.

The Henry-Winchester American gun has arrived in Paris, and has made a very favorable impression.

Of 1,641 families in Brooklyn tenement houses 724 had no Bibles, according to the report of a recent canvass.

Many Canadian clergymen are of strong ritualistic tendencies. One of them has officiated at a marriage in a white silk gown, another has openly defended the doctrine of confession, a third has published the "Priest's Prayer Book," in which the doctrine of confession, plenary absolution and prayers for the dead are maintained. The Bishop of Toronto declares he sees nothing objectionable in all this.

A new Commissioner of Indian Affairs is now among the tribes of Kansas arranging the terms on which they will accept new homes in the Territories.

In consequence of defalcation among the Southern post officers who were such before the war, and who refuse to settle their accounts, these offices are being discontinued, and but few of the offices in Southern States are being reopened. Out of eight thousand postoffices in North Carolina but three thousand have thus far been re-opened.

Very good specimens of the tea plant are grown in Liberty county, Georgia.

New England people in the West are endeavoring to nationalize the custom of celebrating "Forefather Day." It will be observed at Madison, Wisconsin, on the 22d inst.

The English papers favor the idea of keeping this year, Monday as an additional holiday, as Christmas falls on Tuesday. This would give Sunday, Monday and Tuesday all in one holiday.

## PERSONAL.

—H. Rivers Pollard, who lives in Richmond, Virginia, and has recently issued a prospectus for a new weekly anti Yankee paper, is classified by a Western paper: "The pollard is a club fish, which is notable only for thick-headedness. It is also a tree with its top lopped off—an unsightly mutilation; a coin that has been clipped and is counterfeit; a stag melancholy from loss of horns; and an unpalatable mush of bran and meal, which only a pig on short commons will touch. The latest style of Pollard is a rebel who does not know he is whipped and refuses to be reconstructed, and this final outgrowth combines the contemptible qualities of all the preceding pollards."

—The Richmond *Inquirer* remarks: "If it was generally understood how annoying it is to Mr. Davis and his family when visitors leave them to publish all they saw of their domestic life, and all that they heard, or thought they heard him say, such publications would bring to writers far more of shame than credit.

—Roberts, the Fenian President, has written to Colonel Lynch: "I regret to tell you that I do not believe you are to be hanged." He believes that the result of Colonel Lynch's execution would be an immediate attack on Canada and its capture by the Fenians. Col. Lynch probably does not share fully in his President's judgment.

—Mr. E. C. Dale, of Philadelphia, President of the Norristown and Germantown Railroad, and Vice President of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, died on Tuesday last. Mr. Dale was well known throughout our city as one of the early Presidents of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and also as Director of the Mint during the administration of Mr. Fillmore.

—Governor Swann, of Maryland, has resigned the presidency of the First National Bank of Baltimore.

—The funeral of the late Judge Silas M. Cochran, of Baltimore, one of the most eminent of Maryland jurists, was numerously attended on Sunday by the eminent men of Baltimore, including Hon. Judges Bartol, Goldsborough and Weisell, of the Appeal Court; ex Governor Bradford, Reverdy Barnard, President of St. John's College, Annapolis, Attorney General Randall, and many members of the bar.

—A Boston critic says of Emerson: We go to hear Mr. Emerson lecture, as we used to go into the court room whenever Mr. Choate was to argue a case, for Choate was one of the head of the bar than Emerson is (perhaps I ought, though I am reluctant to say was) the head of the platform. If Choate had continued to like and argue till 1866, he would have been I suppose, a little out of date, as Emerson undoubtedly is, yet he would have been better worth hearing than all the rest of the lawyers. And so, in spite of years, and bad eye sight, and an increasing stammer, and on the whole a thinness and dilution of material, Emerson is better worth hearing than even Phillips, with his beautiful and matchless oratory.

—Rev. Dr. Albro, for thirty years and more a leading Congregationalist divine, and pastor of the Congregational church at Old Cambridge, Mass., lies dangerously ill.

—The former Secretary of War of the Fenian Brotherhood, General Thomas W. Sweeny, arrived in St. Louis, *en route* to the 16th U. S. I, now in Georgia, in which he has been reinstated in his former command by the War Department. Gen. Sweeny was formerly Major of the 10th infantry, but was dismissed from that regiment last winter on the ground that he was absent without leave.

—Mr. John Jackson, sculptor, formerly of Bath, Maine, has received a commission from the State of Rhode Island to execute a Soldiers' Monument to be kept in Providence. It is to be forty feet high, having four allegorical figures representing "Liberty," "Justice," "Valor" and "Fidelity," surmounted by a symbolical figure of Rhode Island, holding in one hand a wreath, and resting the other upon the shield of the State. It is to cost $50,000.

—Tom Hughes, member of the British Parliament, novelist and reform agitator, being questioned by his constituents at a recent meeting, as to his opinion of the union of Church and State, said that he was a member of the Church of England, and, on the whole, thought that the advantages preponderated from the union of Church and State. He thought, however, that the Church of England would be quite as useful and strong if she were separated from the State. He believed that the union was, on the whole, beneficial to the country.

—The article erroneously attributed to the Prince de Joinville in the January number of the *Revue de deux Mondes*, upon the naval engagement before Lissa, does not please the Italians as much as it would were the writer ante to give them the praise which they no doubt made their best effort to earn. They have now an opportunity to measure the breadth of that disaster, and to learn that naval glories is not to be obtained simply by a rollicking self-confidence in the individuality of a superior force of instruments and men.

—"Malakoff," of the *Times*, says the death of the distinguished historian, M. de Barante, one of the "forty immortals" of the French Academy, has almost passed unnoticed in the noise made over Gavarni, caricaturist. Gavarni was great in his way as the distinguished academician in his. Only if I were an academician I would not choose to die on the same day as Cham, for example, of the *Charivari*, or Offenbach, or any other well known summer of men.

—The Montana correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says the new Democratic Governor, Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, had made a favorable impression upon the people. Most anybody would be welcome as a substitute for the foolish and drunken Irishman, Meagher, who has been acting Governor during the past season, and acting badly, too.

BISHOP HOPKINS, who has just made a tour of the South, says he did not hear a disloyal word from a white man during the whole trip.—*Herald.*

Bishop Hopkins is unable to see any moral wrong in the institution of slavery, and was never convinced that disloyalty prevailed at the South during the rebellion. His opportunities for correcting treason is as valuable as would be a Mormon's concerning polygamy.—*Delaware Advertiser and Tribune.*

A NEW YORK letter says: It is asserted with much positiveness that two quick-sailing vessels, each of 900 tons burthen, intended for rebel privateers, sailed from this port on Friday last. The Custom House officers say they have given clearances to no such vessels, but at the British Consulate the disposition is to believe the report.

## STATE ITEMS.

The flour and feed store of Clark & McEwen, Steubenville, was destroyed by fire Sunday morning. The loss is estimated at $7,000. The building and stock were insured in the following companies: $1,500 in Lycoming Insurance Company; $1,000 in the Protection Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, and $1,500 in the Republic Insurance Company, of Philadelphia.

Prof. F. W. Christ, of Lititz Academy, Lancaster county, was presented last week with a handsome gold-headed cane, by the students, the presentation speech being made by Mr. A. B. Hartupee, of Pittsburgh. Mr. J. Reese, of Pittsburgh, was one of the committee of arrangements.

A new invention by Mr. Walton, of the Reading rolling mill, is a hydrostatic jack for raising cars, which is to be used at Port Richmond in unloading cars and loading vessels at high tide. The invention is said to work well.

A car belonging to Mr. Robert Warner, of Hagerstown, standing on the siding of the Cumberland Valley Railroad in Chambersburg, was burned on Sunday morning last, about one o'clock, taking fire from a stove in the cabin. The most horrible part of the affair is that a son of Mr. Weitzel, about fifteen years of age, who was sleeping in the car, perished in the flames.

Captain John S. Sutor, who was run over by a locomotive at Freeport station, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, on the 12th inst., died from his injuries on the 15th, at his residence in Indiana, Capt. Sutor, at the time of his death, was about 58 by-one years of age. On the 18th of April, 1861, he joined company E, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves, as a private, serving for nine months, re-enlisted for three years, at the end of which time he had risen to the rank of Captain.

Petitions are in circulation for the erection of a new Court House in Indiana. A new building is very much needed.

The Wool Growers of Indiana county have organized an association with the following officers: General Harry White, Chairman; Hugh Cunningham, Moses F. Wood, S. H. Robertson and Amos Thompson, Vice Presidents; Joseph Cummins and William G. Stewart, Secretaries. Executive Committee—S. J. Craig, Reed, Samuel Dixon, George Dickey and Robert Orbison. Treasurer—A. T. Moorhead.

## OHIO NEWS ITEMS.

The Mahoning Oil Company has just been organized with a capital of $6400, in shares of $50. The operations are to be carried on in Mahoning county, Ohio, and in Beaver county, Pennsylvania. The corporators are—J. and Weike, H. W. Sutton and W. S. Kennedan.

The certificate of incorporation of the Carter Lubricator Company, was filed at the Secretary of State's office, on Tuesday, December 18. The company is organized with a capital of $250,000, for the purpose of perfecting the oils of West Virginia without the distillation or the use of acids. The principal office is to be located at Circleville. The corporators are A. J. Howe, J. B. Carter, Wm. R. Coffin, Joseph Peat and E. J. Colegrove.

The Senate Railroad Committee have commenced their investigation of railroad officers. On Monday and Tuesday they examined the agents of the Cincinnati, Columbus and Cleveland, and Little Miami and Xenia roads; on Wednesday the Committee proceed to Zanesville to pursue its investigations in that quarter. It is the intention of the Union Pacific Line, was examined particularly with reference to the operations of that line.

Rev. D. W. Telford, Chaplain of the Ohio State Soldiers' Home, has just completed and forwarded to the Governor a report, giving a list of the names of Union soldiers buried in the vicinity of the different hospitals in the State. The list includes the names of about 1,600 Union soldiers buried at Camp Dennison, Spring Grove and other points. Accompanying this report is another giving the names of all Confederate soldiers buried within the vicinity of the hospitals in Ohio. There are over two thousand of these, and such facts given in regard to the deceased as could be learned. The report is one of peculiar interest, and will in due time be given to the public.

### Arial Navigation.

At the rooms of the New York Association of Science and Arts, a few days since, Jean Baptiste Lassle, the inventor of an aerial ship, exhibited a model of his invention, the principle and construction of which was explained by Mr. R. L. Dugdale. It is cylindrical in form, of great length, and 100 feet in diameter. On the outside of this cylinder which is of metal not thicker than tin sheets—are flanges, or wings, running diametrically from one end of the ship to the other. A tunnel, open at both ends, runs through the center of this cylinder, where a man can live, and from which the vessel is navigated. This tunnel is joined to the outside rim by timbers or supports, one of which runs through the tunnel. The space between the tunnel and the outside rim is divided into 160 compartments or berths, and these by the timbers into 640 different cabins. It is worked by men on the old principle of the treadmill, and being divided into 10 separate gas chambers, four men are assigned to each chamber, two of whom are to be always on duty, the men "off duty" being in hammocks swung on rings outside of the cylinder. In order to make aerial navigation practicable it is necessary to give buoyancy to the ship with the power of ascent and descent, and the ability to move from right to left at pleasure. And this is the point on which the inventor insists most. To give buoyancy to his vessel he uses hydrogen gas, and for ballast it is the air. Eight tons of air are displaced within the gas chambers, which are supplied with safety valves to emit the air, and pumps to fill them again, the latter operation being performed by the men while revolving the cylinder. When the ship wishes to ascend the pressure of the hydrogen gas soon forces the air from the bags. The weight of the whole is 40 tons, of which one fifth is air. Fine sand will be air from the bags renders this ship light and buoyant enough to ascend to a distance of two and a half miles, and in descending air can be supplied so that the descent may be through a plane of 2,000 yards per minute under as little sense of difficulty as serves to guide the vessel but during the time while the current of air, or the latter is adverse, ascend to a height where there is a current favorable to the voyage. Mr. Lassle calculates that the ship's capacity for accidental delays is such that it will have been submitted to the French Academy of Sciences, and by Lieutenant Maury, of the United States Observatory at Washington, and pronounced to be mathematically correct.

## ITALIAN COMMERCE.

The unification and pacification of Italy have already given new life and energy to her industrial and commercial classes, and before many years something of the former trade and revenue of Italian sea ports will be seen. The government is encouraging the aristocracy to use their influence in the direction of developing their interests, which lies in the revival of the industries and commerce of the whole peninsula. Commissions composed of eminent men are appointed to examine the claims which may be made in the public interest to listen to the representatives of trade and industry, and to attend to every proposal for improvement that may come before them. Every day commercial treaties are formed with the object of reviving commerce. The Italian Government will use all its efforts to facilitate the new relations which the establishment of a regular line of steamers with Egypt will create, and to encourage the zeal of the shippers of Venice. We shall draw encouraging signs of a new life, for in the development, American productions and commerce will be profitable bearers.

## TRIAL OF NUBRATT.

Certain journals whose political sympathies always run in opposition to the Government, affect to be concerned about the unpleasant prevalence which the prospective trial of Surratt will call out. They assume that the public knows all about the origin of the plot, and that the trial will show Booth to have been crazy and the plot confined to the half witted Spanglers, Atzerots, and weak minded Maddis of the conspiracy. Then they query what will become of the Republican attempts to connect Jeff. Davis and President Johnson with the crime? "And if," says one of these journals, "the trial should prove the entire innocence of Surratt's mother, how will the 'party of moral ideas,' which clamored for her hanging, stalk through the few remaining years of its existence with such blood sticking to its skirts?" These interrogative doubts might as well have been extended to include the query, whether there was any conspiracy at all.

### Increase of Crime.

In the Illinois Penitentiary the number of inmates has doubled since 1861, and the same alarming increase of crime, as indicated by the number of convictions, exists in other portions of the country. Since the close of the rebellion, society has been in a chaotic condition. Peace threw back upon us a large number of young men whose morals were not improved by army experience, and their natural desperation was doubtless increased by the disposition of bold-faced daring which are parts of a soldier's training. In many instances, too, want, arising from the former means of employment, has aggravated a naturally depravity of character. The shiftless habits and love of roaming of many of these, by which mothers and children were stripped and thrown upon their own resources and removed from the conservative influences of the household, is a prominent cause of that phase of crime which grows out of domestic infidelity or indifference.

But a still more fruitful cause of crime may be traced in the general laxity with which the laws are administered, and the frequent abuse of the pardoning power. The judiciary is now nearly elective, and not always incorruptible. We have laws and penalties enough, but not sufficient rigor of administration.

THE Yeomen have not only witnessed their mother depart without a regret but have permitted them to carry off their most precious relic, the Holy Ass of Verona. There is a tradition about this Ass. It is as follows: "The Ass on which our Saviour sat when he entered Jerusalem refused, after the Jews had accomplished their will of him, any longer to dwell in the city. It, therefore, crossed the seas (which were miraculously made solid beneath its hoofs) and, at Cyprus, Candia, Malta, Sicily and at every place where it rested, it left behind it a holy relic. When this sacred animal died a pompous funeral was accorded to it, but it was not buried. Its mortal remains were preserved, and placed in the form of an artificial ass made expressly for the purpose, which was confided in the care of forty monks of the Convent of Notre Dame des Orgues."

THE GREAT EASTERN.—Some six hundred men are at present employed in refitting the Great Eastern, which has been in possession of Mr. Despencer since the 10th inst., and according to contract she is to be ready to proceed from Liverpool to New York by the 5th of March, and will leave the latter port on the first trip to Europe early in April. The sale of passage is fixed at 1000, for the voyage out and home (10). The vessel will be prepared to receive 3000 passengers, all first class; but the average number is reckoned upon in the estimates for the season (1,500 will be contemplated is only 1000. The point of landing in France will be either at Brest or Cherbourg, as may be hereafter decided. The proprietors will, no doubt, take every means of making this enterprise a success. An American public upon whom it must look will duly appreciate its efforts.


**HOLIDAY GIFTS FOR ALL.**

Perfumery Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Ladies' Companions, Ladies' Purses, Watch Stands, Jewel Cases, Toilet Sets, Fine Puff Boxes, Havana Cigars, Inlaid Hair Brushes, Glove Boxes, Ladies' Cabas, Cigar Cases, Cigar Stands, Pocketbooks, Watch Boxes, Fine English Razors, Bohemia Ware, Fine Colognes, French Extracts.

And a large variety of the finest French and English Perfumery Toilet Articles, Colognes and Toilet Soaps. Persons in search of suitable holiday presents will find our stock very complete and at prices exceedingly low.

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists, 83 Market st. corner Diamond near Fifth st.

JOSEPH FLEMING,
**Druggist.**
Cor. Market St. and the Diamond,

Has on hand a very large stock of

DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,
FANCY ARTICLES,
TRUSSES AND SUPPORTERS,

Of all kinds, and at

**Prices that Defy Competition.**

Oils, Paints and Dye Stuffs of all descriptions, at very low prices.

Very superior Soda Ash and Potash, at reduced prices.

Fresh Burnt Lime and Courtens Water.

Gum Elastic Bandages and Breast Patterns in great variety at cost prices.

Liquors for medicinal purposes that cannot be excelled for purity, consisting of Pure Old Cognac, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines, Superior Holland Gin, Still and sparkling Catawba Wines, etc.

Sperm Oil, Whale Oil, Fish Oil, Neat's Foot Oil.

Fluxseed Oil, Turpentine, Camphene.

Carbon Oil, Burning Fluid.

White Lead, Varnishes, of all kinds.

Family Dye Colors.

Toilet Soaps, in great variety. Tooth Brushes that cannot be excelled for fine and cheap.

For anything in the Drug line if you want the purest article and lowest prices, go to

**Joseph Fleming's**
DRUG STORE,
COR. MARKET ST. AND THE DIAMOND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$1,200 WANTED TO BORROW—
$1 200 FOR SIX MONTHS,
for which a good bonus will be paid, and satisfactory security. Address "C," Commercial Office.

TO RENT—
A Very Desirable House of Six Rooms,
Finished attic and Cellar, with half an acre of Ground, Fruit Trees, &c., near Center Avenue. Inquire of ABRAHAM T. EWING, Attorney at law, 69 Grant street.

ALBUM GOLD WATCHES AND CHAINS.
Ladies' Gold Watches and Chains;
Ladies' Gold Watches and Chains;
Ladies' Gold Watches and Chains;
Ladies' Gold Watches and Chains;
Ladies' Gold Watches and Chains.
For sale by J. R. REED & CO., No. 68 Fifth st. east.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
Chester, Delaware County, Pa.
The duties of this institution will be resumed on
Thursday, January 3, 1867.
A staff of thoroughly educated and experienced Professors conduct the English, Classical, Scientific, Modern Classical and Military Departments of the Academy.
Strict attention is given to the Moral and Religious Training of Cadets.
For circulars apply to the following patrons of the Academy, in Pittsburgh:
Charles H. Paulson, Esq., Jos. Woodwell, Esq.,
J. W. Woodwell Esq., Isaac Jones, Esq.,
Robert Wilson, Esq., Robert Dickey, Esq.,
Jno. S. Willock, Esq., W. B. Haven, Esq.,
S. S. Fowler, Esq., Hon J. P. Penney, or to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President of P. M. A.

JOHN F. CLULEY,
HOUSE AND SIGN
PAINTER,
139 SMITHFIELD STREET.

$2,000 AN APOTHECARY, WITH
The above Capital, wishing to embark in a profitable
ESTABLISHED BUSINESS.
Can hear of a favorable opportunity by addressing DRUGGIST, or inquiring at the Collector of Internal Revenue Office, Fourth, below Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

MONEY
FOR THE
ENTERPRISING.
LIMING'S IMPROVED
STOVE DAMPER
Checks the Draught,
Regulates the Heat,
Saves Fuel,
Saves Money.
ENERYBODY LIKES IT. EVERYBODY WANTS IT.
LIVE MEN MAKE MONEY. NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.
STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE.
Send Stamp for Circular, or call on
J. S. WHIDDEN,
No. 11 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

SELLING OUT
OF A
WHOLESALE
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
The undersigned, having determined to quit business at the present time, will SELL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES their entire stock of
Ready Made Clothing,
PIECE GOODS,
AS CLOTH, CASSIMERES SATINETS, COTTONADES, JEANS, VESTINGS, &c.
Also, of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS and TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, in which they call the attention of the trade, as the stock is entirely new, and the prices generally.
Persons calling for sale to any party or parties who wish to engage in the business, their well known established and lengthy years' standing, with an extensive custom.
A. FROWENFELD & BRO.,
137 WOOD STREET.

HOMEWOOD
LAKELET ICE.
The HOMEWOOD LAKELET ICE COMPANY is now prepared to receive orders for furnishing to its FINEST QUALITY OF ICE, ever offered to the citizens of Pittsburgh, from their Homewood Lakelet, between Homewood and Wilkinsburg on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and from the cars, or by the Graceful Turnpike. The Lakelet covers twelve acres of surface, is 20 feet deep at least, and is fed by two clear water springs. The ice is as pure as crystal, being free from all impurities or foreign substances. Capacity of Ice Company, 10,000 tons. Address
Rev. A. J. RICH & CO.,
Homewood Lakelet Ice Company, Wilkinsburg
Post Office Wilkins Township, Allegheny Co., Pa.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS—
A large assortment of CANNED FRUITS and VEGETABLES.
NEW RAISINS, FIGS, PRUNES, CITRON and LEMON PEEL.
PREPARED MINCED MEAT, in Jars or by the Pound.
For sale at the Family Grocery Store of
LEWIS & McCLURE
346 Liberty street.

F. H. DONALDSON,
COAL COMMISSION AGENT,
Office and Landing at Cincinnati Railway Iron Works, No. 493 EAST FRONT STREET, CINCINNATI, has facilities for HARBORING COAL AND COKE, and will give the best of references. Address POSTOFFICE BOX 3,081, CINCINNATI.

NO. 0. SUGAR AND MOLASSES—
137 Bbls prime to choice N. O. Molasses;
20 hhds. fair to
To arrive on Thursday and for sale low to the Trade.
J. S. DILWORTH,
tf 130 and 132 Second street.

MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY—
C. C. Smith,
Of the Third Ward, will be a candidate for election to the Mayoralty, subject to the action of the Union Republican Nominating Election.

COMMERCIAL SHOW CARDS,
ON GLASS OR PAPER.
LONG & SMITHSON,
60 SMITHFIELD STREET near Fourth.

## e Daily Commercial

### "ARE YOU A MASON?"

Mr. Magill, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Pern, s, being asked the above question by a lady, re ed as follows:

I am of a band
Who will faithfully stand
In the bonds of affection and love;
I have knocked at the door,
Have wrestled and prayed,
And there for admission I stood.

By the help of a friend,
Who a substance did lend,
I succeeded an entrance to gain;
Was received in the West,
By one naked from the East,
But not without feeling some pain.

Here my conscience was taught
With a moral quite fraught
With sentiments four and true;
Then onward I pressed,
To have it unravelled,
What Hiram intended to do.

Very soon to the East
I made known my request,
And "light" by command did attend:
When, behold! I perceived,
In due form revealed,
A Master and Brother and Friend.

Thus far I have stated,
And simply related
What happened when I was made free,
But I've passed "since that,
And was "raised" up again
To a sublime and ancient degree.

Then onward I marched,
That I might be "Arched"
Age Hiram the treasures long lost;
When, behold! a bright flame,
From the midst of which came
A Voice, which my ears did accost.

"Through the "veils" I then went,
And so ended at length
The solemn sensations to find:
By the "point" I gained,
And quickly obtained
Employment, which calmed my mind.

In the depths I then wrought,
And soon chey really sought
For treasure long hidden there;
And by inner and toil,
I discovered it oh such!
Which are kept by the craft with due care.

Having thus far arrived,
I further could lived
Also a valiant Knights to appear:
And as I a gain and Knight,
Sword push up right,
For Symbol for did I bear.

For the widow distressed
Where'e a corn in my breast;
Or fatherless and helpless babe I saw;
A d my sword I could draw
To maintain the pure principles
Which the city of Masons reveal.

Thus have revealed
What you e e (e le!)
Who the "rites and secrets" well know,
I am one of the band
Who will all hands stand
As brother, wherever I go.

### losophy of Shaking Hands.

e is a philosophy in hand-shaking. n indication of character. It gives ion to the degrees in which you are ated or esteemed by another. There ariety of methods of shaking hands, ing to temperament, disposition, or ge.

eize your hand with a fervent one foot extended—and holding ye with their own. Such is the sal- of bodily tar, ready to share "the d in the locker" with the stranger omin. Others, again, seize your hand much frenzy, and may mean as wards you; but they do not look di- at you, but past your cheek, with cadily see, as if looking for some ed ghostliness beyond, and seem- converse with the same.

g we ton great a show of fervency alutation, causing our fingers to with pain, you involuntarily glance njured hand, expecting it to have pressed into one horrid, bruised, of lacerated finger. A feeble, sagging, and exhibition of muscular power, by ng your hand up and down, a sort dion that they are about to "pump"

come so close to you that you can ir breath upon your face; others e experimenting on the greatest s at when she will turn on the wa- d. Some daintily offer you the tips finger; it means either that they r themselves your superior or that e not disposed to be especially gra- Others, again, take your whole even endangering the immaculate ss of your white hands.

nost agreeable shake of the hand is anley, welcome grasp, warm but ful in pressure, which stands guar- tee sympathetic look and kindly w ds. The most abominable hand- e is lazy, listless offering, giving no e, and averse to receiving any. We ass hands with such persons, and nory of it has annoyed us for an terward. It was like touching a heloth, or a cold quivering frog, barrassing shake of the hand is, le party greets you hastily, yet as if he felt guilty of boldness, or quite sure that he had not been by a resemblance. It is as awk- s pause in conversation, as for s, to young lovers, the quiet, half- tional contact, of hands is most t—that soft, lingering restlessness which is reminding you of the pres- at first attempt to withdraw all, ar y s suggestion, that electrical thrill ir which flows the veins, modulates ey, colors the cheek, adds a bright- to the eye, and a tremulousness to

many men, profound in philoso- brilliant in scholarship, high in po- ave sat for hours in the still moon- ding in their hand the soft white a woman? their bonged lily hangs ht ing leaf or the thrill of a bob- Who can say that they were not ster for it? Can not the lion be in

### Walking.

article on "Walking," Prof. Smyth following somewhat fanciful speci- : "The tradesman in walking give f folding cloth, measuring tape, ing down bundles. The ponderous heavy tread of his hand betray the ith; and the quick, nervous grasp hich she adjusts her dress, gives kable signs of a factory operative. e who visit the field of Waterloo ormed to enter their names in a This book has been kept for many s the same person, and with won- ccuracy he is able to designate the nationality simply by inspecting twriting. Much more easily can sion or nation be detected by the he grave Spaniard, the phlegmatic ion, the vivacious and sanguine an, the reserved and formal Bri- insensitive, impetuous, and self- Americon, each betrays the na- al in his style of walking. The ills when on shore, as if our trim ssed unsteadily. The soldier s even when no longer under or- the sycophant bends the knee as very man he meets were a prince. yer steps so dignified and patronizingly, ilman abstractedly, as if the street study, or cautiously, as if minds- s snares and pitfalls spread for the

The waiting clerk is known by s and graceful effrontery. We ish the coxcomb by the careful in which he drops his foot and s way along the street; a watch- is heavy, measured tread. Stu- unter, school-girls trip, school- y and loiter, children patter, doc- y, hunters stride, teamsters trudge ph, market-women bustle, boat- ile, ghosts stalk, and aldermen


### SPECIAL NOTICE.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, us Headach s, cured by a few doses of E'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY ils. JOS. FLEMING, Agent, 84 Market

### AMUSEMENTS.

BURGH THEATRE.
Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.

Thorne, the Queen of Song.
t of Mr. SAM RYAN
nday) EVENING, will be presented, for e time, Bourcicault's last new sensation ma of the
WORKMEN'S STRIKE,
New York and London as the Long Strike, esult, a Factory Girl.....Emily Thorne, l by an Irish Sailor.....Sam Ryan. Benefit of Harry Overington. Afternoon—EAST LYNNE. Evening—MISS KATE FISHER as MAZEPPA. ne has gone to great expense to produce ginal sensation for the Holidays.

E
RISIS,
A. M. MILLIKEN,
LIVER A LECTURE on the above sub- SECOND U. P. CHURCH, ALLEGHENY, unday, at 7 o'clock.

DAY EVENING, Dec. 21st,
ock. Admission 25 cents.
e Benefit of THIRD WARD MISSION t School.
ckets at the Book Stores, and at the door.

H CHURCH
IR AND FESTIVAL.
AND FESTIVAL will be held by the La- ciety of the North Presbyterian Church on the SALOON over Kinder Blair's 59 Federal street, Allegheny, to open EVENING, December 24th, and con- DAY and SATURDAY. All the friends of Church extension in these cities, and ty and vicinity of this infant enterprise, ed to aid this effort with their contribu- strongly. E. W. W.

SELL, PORTER.
JAMES TRACKERY
Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of ce.
and others wishing large or small sized ed, can find places in this city and ighborhood, will be promptly attended to. ders orders at the Trackery, Johnson's Court, ond Alley, rear of Post office. Also, the principal corners in the city and ughout the surrounding country.
ALES, SAFES, &C.
ORSYTH'S
NDARD SCALES.
AL'SO,
PRESSES,
ARE-HOUSE TRUCKS,
BAGGAGE BARROWS,
SUGAR MILLS, &c.
yth, Taylor & Co.,
59 MARKET STREET.


### AMUSEMENTS.

NEW GRAND HOUSE.
C. D. HESS.....Director.

FRIDAY EVENING, December 21th, an attractive bill. Farewell benefit of the talented Comedian.

Mr. J. H. HACKETT,

who will appear for the occasion in TWO GREAT PARTS,

RIP VAN WINKLE
AND
MONSIEUR ALLET.

His last appearance most positively, but one. Grand Matinee—EUSTACH BAUDIN To morrow Afternoon.

On Monday next, the great American Actress, Mrs. D. P. BOWERS, will make her first appearance in this city.

MASONIC HALL.
The Original Royal Bohemian Troupe
OF FANCY GLASS BLOWERS

Will commence their Grand Musical Promenade Entertainments at the above Hall on MONDAY EVENING, 24th, the monster Glass Steam Engine, Fairy Queen, will be exhibited for the first time in this city, and be fully explained by the projector and constructor, Mr. G. A. WOODRUFF. All the splendid Parlor Ornaments made by the Troupe will be gratuitously distributed among the audience. On Christmas day a Grand Holiday Matinee, and Santa Claus Festival at 2 P. M. An immense collection of Christmas Gifts will be given to the audience.

Admission to Matinee, 25 cts; Children, 15 cts. Evening, 35 cts; Children, 25 cts. Doors open at 7 P. M.; performance commences at 7½.

FIRST ANNUAL COURSE OF
LECTURES AND READINGS
OF THE
Public Catholic Library Association,
AT MASONIC HALL,
Wit, Humor and Pathos.
ALF. BURNETT,

The Greatest of American Elocutionist, will give two of his Inimitable Readings on FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, December 21st and 22d.

No reserved seats. Cards of admission 50 cents, to be obtained at the Library Rooms, at the Book and Music Stores or at the door. Entire change of programme each evening. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Reading to commence at 7 45.

THEODORE E. TACK,
G. L. B. FETTERMAN,
JAMES H. DODGE,
A. J. RIGLEY,
T. P. HOUSTON,
Lecture Committee.

REMEMBER
THE LITTLE ONES.
The Destitute and Orphan Children of Our Country's Defenders.
Grand
CHARITABLE FAIR,
AND
Presentation Festival!
In aid of the Home and School for the Maintenance and Education of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors.

An Appeal to the American People,

NEW YORK, October 1, 1866.

We, the officers and managers of "The Home and School, for the education and maintenance of the destitute children of our soldiers and sailors, earnestly solicit the sympathy and co operation in our Fair and Grand Presentation Festival, of all who desire to see and care for all needy who have the nobler and more ghostliness beyond, and seem- converse with the same.

gave ton great a show of fervency alutation, causing our fingers to with pain, you involuntarily glance njured hand, expecting it to have pressed into one horrid, bruised, of lacerated finger. A feeble, sagging, and exhibition of muscular power, by ng your hand up and down, a sort dion that they are about to "pump"

come so close to you that you can ir breath upon your face; others e experimenting on the greatest s at when she will turn on the wa- d. Some daintily offer you the tips finger; it means either that they r themselves your superior or that e not disposed to be especially gra- Others, again, take your whole even endangering the immaculate ss of your white hands.

nost agreeable shake of the hand is anley, welcome grasp, warm but ful in pressure, which stands guar- tee sympathetic look and kindly w ds. The most abominable hand- e is lazy, listless offering, giving no e, and averse to receiving any. We ass hands with such persons, and nory of it has annoyed us for an terward. It was like touching a heloth, or a cold quivering frog, barrassing shake of the hand is, le party greets you hastily, yet as if he felt guilty of boldness, or quite sure that he had not been by a resemblance. It is as awk- s pause in conversation, as for s, to young lovers, the quiet, half- tional contact, of hands is most t—that soft, lingering restlessness which is reminding you of the pres- at first attempt to withdraw all, ar y s suggestion, that electrical thrill ir which flows the veins, modulates ey, colors the cheek, adds a bright- to the eye, and a tremulousness to

many men, profound in philoso- brilliant in scholarship, high in po- ave sat for hours in the still moon- ding in their hand the soft white a woman? their bonged lily hangs ht ing leaf or the thrill of a bob- Who can say that they were not ster for it? Can not the lion be in

### Walking.

article on "Walking," Prof. Smyth following somewhat fanciful speci- : "The tradesman in walking give f folding cloth, measuring tape, ing down bundles. The ponderous heavy tread of his hand betray the ith; and the quick, nervous grasp hich she adjusts her dress, gives kable signs of a factory operative. e who visit the field of Waterloo ormed to enter their names in a This book has been kept for many s the same person, and with won- ccuracy he is able to designate the nationality simply by inspecting twriting. Much more easily can sion or nation be detected by the he grave Spaniard, the phlegmatic ion, the vivacious and sanguine an, the reserved and formal Bri- insensitive, impetuous, and self- American, each betrays the na- al in his style of walking. The ills when on shore, as if our trim ssed unsteadily. The soldier s even when no longer under or- the sycophant bends the knee as very man he meets were a prince. yer steps so dignified and patronizingly, ilman abstractedly, as if the street study, or cautiously, as if minds- s snares and pitfalls spread for the

The waiting clerk is known by s and graceful effrontery. We ish the coxcomb by the careful in which he drops his foot and s way along the street; a watch- is heavy, measured tread. Stu- unter, school-girls trip, school- y and loiter, children patter, doc- y, hunters stride, teamsters trudge ph, market-women bustle, boat- ile, ghosts stalk, and aldermen


### FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—
EXCHANGE HOTEL.

This is a Large Stone Building, with large brick attachment in the rear, the whole containing 21 Rooms, with all the necessary outbuildings for a Hotel. Also a large Stable, sufficient for the accommodation of thirty horses. This property is eligibly located immediately at the Steamboat and Ferry Landing that has been doing a rushing business, and by a few repairs can be very reasonable terms and, if not sold before the 1st of February, will be rented. For further particulars address

S. S. QUEST,
Real Estate Agent, Wellsburg, W. Va.

FOR SALE—THE LOT NO. 111 Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, fronting on Fourth street 30 feet, running through to Diamond alley 240 feet. Improvements thereon, a three story warehouse on Fourth street, a three story dwelling on Diamond alley, and other tenements in the rear of same. Possession given on 1st of April next. If not sold soon the property will be for rent. Inquire of

Attorney-at-Law, No. 99 Fourth street.

LAND
FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale several very valuable FARMS, situated in Marshall township, Allegheny county, and Adams township, Butler county. Two of these Farms lie in Allegheny county, contiguous to the Perrysville and Zelienople Plank Road, and on which there is a large portion of cleared land, under good cultivation; it is well fenced and laid. Three of the farms situate in Butler county, adjoining those already described, situate on said roads to the said road and Franklin road, and very desirable for grazing and agricultural purposes, having a large portion of cleared and well improved land on each of the farms. These are also first class farms, situated in Butler county, near Duff's Mill, and on the headwaters of Breakneck Creek, adjoining the good roads, and on which there are portions of cleared land, all of which are in good state of cultivation, and well calculated for grazing or farming purposes.

The farms will be within eighteen miles of Allegheny city, easy of access having leading roads to each of the tracts, all of which are well watered and have abundance of timber. The lands are now offered by the original Patentee, and never before offered for sale, and any person wishing information as to the sale of said lands, will call on ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Pittsburgh, who can inform them as to price and terms of sale, situation, &c. E. G. DUTILH,

CHAS. DUTILH.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12th, 1866. no6 3tawfrn

FOR SALE.
One Large
BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,
Situated in the Borough of Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., containing Ten Rooms, with Cellar, Coal House and Cistern. The house is forty-two feet long and twenty-eight feet wide. Possession given on the first day of April, 1867. Inquire of

MCCAY & KERR, Freedom, Pa.

FOR SALE A VERY DESIRABLE PRIVATE DWELLING HOUSE Frame, of seven rooms and finished garret, all completed in the best style. There is a Stable and Buggy-house on the lot and a pump at the kitchen door. The lot is 24 by 130 feet, and handsomely graded and shrubbery in the yard. The street is graded and curbed. This property is located on Penn street, in the borough of Manchester and will be sold low and on reasonable terms if applied for soon. For terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of G. S. BATES, Butler street, near Allen, Lawrenceville.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—One of the most desirable FARMS in Columbiana county, Ohio, two miles north-west of Salem, containing 84 acres. Barn, with stone basement, worth $3,000; good Carriage House, new Dwelling, three large Orchards, best boring Fruit Trees, bending a dwarf Pear Orchard of 300 trees, Cherries, Plums, Grapes, &c. Board and paling fences. Sugar camp near the barn, with every desirable convenience to be found on the place. For further information inquire on the premises. DAVID CUMMING, Salem, Ohio.

FARM FOR SALE.
Situated in Penn township, Westmoreland county, Pa., adjoining Grapeville Station, on Pennsylvania Central Railroad, on which there is a good TWO STORY STONE HOUSE, containing seven rooms, a Barn, Carriage House and all other necessary buildings. The Farm contains 147 acres underlaid with a seven foot vein of Coal. There is a salt well on it in good running order, producing 9 barrels per day. For further information inquire at No. 80 LOGAN STREET.

COAL PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
A TRACT OF LAND,

Situated in Elizabeth Township, on the Youghiogheny River, five miles below Newton, containing 180 ACRES, well underlaid with the Pittsburgh Coal, and the land is improved. 100 Acres of which is in a high state of cultivation. The best of River Bottom; the hill portion abounds in Limestone, Flagstone and strong running springs. The river is deep in front, which is advantageous for loading and harboring boats. Inquire of

ROBT. F. WEDDELL.
Corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh, or of ROBERT FINNEY, on the premises. no29

NOTICE.
AMERICAN ANTI - INCRUSTATOR.

The attention of Manufacturers and others using steam boilers is directed to this practical and reliable apparatus, for removing and preventing the troublesome, expensive and cadaverous formation known as scale.

Special attention given to correspondence.
For information apply to

CURTIS S. HAVENS,
Corner Wood and Third streets
P. O. Address, Box 1345.


### COTTON MILLS.

JOSHUA RHODES.....F. W. H. LATHROP.....JACOB ANDERSON

EAGLE
COTTON WORKS.

Having recently purchased the EAGLE COTTON WORKS, formerly owned by Messrs. King & Pennock, we respectfully inform the public that we will continue

THE MANUFACTURE OF
Sheetings,
COTTON YARNS,
CARPET CHAIN,
Candle Wick and Batting.

Orders may be left at the Office of the Works, corner of 2d a STELLA and SANDUSKY STREETS, Allegheny city, or at the PITTSBURGH BREWERY, corner of QUARTZ WAY and BARKER'S ALLEY, Pittsburgh.

JOSHUA RHODES & CO.
no8

FRANKLIN COTTON WORKS
WEST CANAL STREET,

Between Robinson and Lacock streets, Allegheny. Having resumed operation under the name and style of

E. HYDE'S SONS,

We are now prepared to manufacture
Cotton Yarn, Carpet Chain,
Carriage Yarn, Candlewick,
Twine, Battings,
Cotton Wraps, &c., &c.

WEST CANAL STREET, between Robinson and Lacock, Allegheny city, Pa.

P. S.—All orders by mail promptly attended to. no8-ym

### COPARTNERSHIP.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE—

JAMES M. CHRISTY, has purchased the interest of JOHN HALL in the firm of Jaun Hall & Co., the name and style of the firm, will be JOHN HALL & CO., as heretofore.

JAMES M. CHRISTY,
STEPHEN WOODS,
THOMAS J. HALL,
JAMES J. BROWN.

December 1, 1866.

Valley Forge Plow Works,
121 and 123 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH.

JOHN HALL & CO.,
Manufacturers of all Varieties of Northern and Southern
PLOWS, UNION MOWERS,
SULKY HAY RAKES,
CULTIVATORS, &c.,

And dealers in AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP—We have this day associated with us in the manufacture of Wrought Iron Welded Tubing, A. FILSON DALZELL and ROBERT H. DALZELL. The business of the firm will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of

EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO.
EVANS & CLOW.

Pittsburgh, December 6, 1866.

JOHN EVANS.....A. FILSON DALZELL.
J. S. CLOW.....ROBERT H. DALZELL.

CRESCENT TUBE WORKS.
EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES,
FOR STEAM, WATER, GAS, &c.
LIGHT ARTESIAN TUBING,
FOR OIL WELLS.
Galvanized Tubing.
ALL SIZES, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Warehouse, No. 14 Market St., cor. First.
☞BEST AMERICAN IRON used, and all work warranted.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned having purchased the stock and machinery of the late firm of FREDERICK, ASCHELMANN, have, on the first day of October, 1866, entered into a partnership under the style of

HARPER, GUTMAN & CO.,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
WAGONS, &C.,

At the old established Stands of Frederick Aschelmann and Thomas Harper, on Beaver street, Manchester, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed.

THOS. HARPER,
A. ANTHONY GUTMAN,
ADAM ASCHELMANN.

oc5-yw

### EDUCATIONAL.

PROF. BOGLE'S
English and Classical School.

The Second Term of Prof. Bogle's English and Classical School, for Males and Females, will open JANUARY 25th, 1867, and continue twenty weeks. Thorough instruction given in the branches taught. Pupils are admitted at any time, and charged from the time they enter school.

The Principal is assisted by a thorough, experienced and popular teacher.

TUITION PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

SCHOOL ROOMS, No. 14, Second Floor, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REFERENCES:

| | |
|---|---|
| Rev. R. GRACEY, D. D. | Rev. W. COLEMAN. |
| Rev. W. H. ANDREWS. | Rev. J. T. PEACOCK, D. D. |
| Rev. J. G. BROWN, D. D. | Rev. J. P. CLARK, D. D. |
| Rev. S. B. REED. | Rev. A. D. CLARK, D. D. |
| Rev. W. J. R. D. | JAMES NYDER, Esq. |
| Rev. D. R. KEER, D. D. | JAMES ROBB, Esq. |
| | Dr. AMOS EWING. |

M.W.F

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT
Evergreen Hamlet,
NEAR PITTSBURGH.

This Institution is now in successful operation, and a few more Pupils can be comfortably accommodated.

Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to

T. F. LEHMANN, A. M.,
Late Colonel 103d Penna. Vols.

Box 403, Allegheny City, Pa., or WM. A. SHINN, No. 120 Fourth street.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker
AND AUCTIONEER.

Having taken out a Commission as Auctioneer, and effected an arrangement with the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, securing the use of their Rooms above the THIRD NATIONAL BANK, I am now prepared to sell at Public Auction,

Stocks, Bonds,
Securities,
Real Estate, &c.,

Either at the above Rooms, or on the premises.

Particular attention paid, as heretofore, to the sale of REAL ESTATE, at Private Sale.

Sales of Real Estate in the country attended.

Office: 102 FOURTH STREET.

DESIRABLE SITES FOR
COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

On account of the inclemency of the weather, on Tuesday last, the sale of those desirable Building Lots, from two to four acres each, on the Perrysville Plank Road, one mile from Allegheny City, was adjourned. The lots are now offered at private sale. Terms—One-half cash; balance in two, four and five years, with interest. For plots of the property and further particulars, apply to

JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—
DESIRABLE SITES FOR
COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

On account of the inclemency of the weather, on Tuesday last, the sale of those desirable Building Lots, from two to four acres each, on the Perrysville Plank Road, one mile from Allegheny City, was adjourned. The lots are now offered at private sale. Terms—One-half cash; balance in two, four and five years, with interest. For plots of the property and further particulars, apply to

JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. That large and elegant THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 121 Penn street, containing eleven rooms, with gas fixtures and two water closets, also finished attic. Lot 26x100, to an alley. The house is in first-rate order, and has all modern conveniences. Brick stable and Carriage House on the alley.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker.
no19 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—
DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS

For COUNTRY RESIDENCES, at Millvale Station, on Pennsylvania Railroad. 1 Lot 5½ acres with Brick House containing four rooms; 4 Lots, 2 Acres each, all within three minutes' walk of Millvale Station, and six minutes walk of Horse Railroad. For further particulars inquire of ISAAC M. PENNOCK, No. 39 Wood street, or

JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—122 ACRES OF GOOD tillable land, all level and under a high state of cultivation, 100 acres cleared, and can be worked by a mowing machine. Large two-story frame house and large frame barn. Good orchard of all kinds of fruit. The place is well watered with never failing springs. Good well at the door. Situate one mile from New Brighton, adjoining the borough line of Fallston. The place is underlaid with a 2½ foot vein of good bituminous coal, underneath which is a vein of fire clay from 10 to 15 feet, fronting on the Beaver river.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
and No. 102 Fourth street.

OFFICE OF MILITARY STOREKEEPER U. S. ARMY, PITTSBURGH, PA., December 19, 1866.

SALE OF
GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of December, 1866, at the Government Warehouse, Penn street opposite the Freight Depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R. the following unserviceable Clothing and Camp Equipage, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| 830 Wool Army Blankets, | 6 Infty Great Coats, |
| 59 Pairs Stockings, | 32 Blouses, (unlined.) |
| 9 do Mittens, | 34 Drawers, |
| 11 Uniform Dress Coats, | 310 Forage Caps, |
| 3 Jackets, (Artillery) | 90 Canteens, |
| 1 do (Infantry) | 1 do Haversack. |

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A M.

Terms Cash, United States Currency. By order of Capt. GEORGE ALDEN, Depot Quartermaster.

M. E. LUCAS, Captain and Military Storekeeper.

CARD.

In consideration of the numerous explosions that are weekly occurring from the use of inferior Oil, the undersigned have concluded to sell their Oil at Refining, at their Warehouse, No. 33 Market street. Their Oil is guaranteed to stand a fire test of 110 degrees and upward, and is inspected for export by competent inspectors. Those who desire a uniform and reliable article, will do well to purchase the SOHO OIL.

Machinists and all others can be furnished Lard, Sperm, and Petroleum Lubricating Oils at retail, at

BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.,
33 MARKET STREET.

STEAM GLAUES, &c.
ASHCROFT'S Gauges and Low Water Detectors
Shaw & Justice's Mercury, Steam and Near Gauges.
Eastman's and other approved Gauges.
Clarke's Patent Damper for saving fuel and regulating power at any desired amount of steam.
Steam Gauges tested, repaired and exchanged.
CHARLES MASSEL,
no19-3m-w,wap Agent for the above. 116 Third st.

### INSURANCE.

DELAWARE
Mutual Safety Insurance Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

The following Statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:

PREMIUMS RECEIVED from November 1st, 1865, to October 31st, 1866.

| | |
|---|---|
| On Marine and Inland Risks, | $942,770 64 |
| On Fire Risks, | 120,091 79 |
| Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1st, 1865, | 276,964 47 |
| | $1,019,126 90 |

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from November 1st, 1865, to October 31st, 1866.

| | |
|---|---|
| On Marine and Inland Risks, | $551,189 78 |
| On Fire Risks, | 120,792 12 |
| | $683,121 90 |
| Interest during the same period—Salvages, &c., | 87,717 82 |
| | $770,839 72 |

LOSSES, EXPENSES, &c., during the year as above:

| | |
|---|---|
| Marine and Inland Navigation, | $256,319 66 |
| Fire Losses, | 92,897 81 |
| Return Premiums, | 49,529 79 |
| Re-Insurances, | 54,624 81 |
| Agents' Salaries, Advertising, Printing, &c., | 33,197 99 |
| Taxes—U. S., Tax on Premiums, Policy stamps, &c., | 16,570 10 |
| Expenses, | 14,670 12 |
| | $528,170 28 |
| | $192,669 44 |

*This is exclusive of the amount reserved for Taxes on Dividend and Profits.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $100,000 | United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1874, | $114,000 00 |
| 120,000 | United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881, | 135,600 00 |
| 200,000 | United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes, | 211,500 00 |
| 125,000 | City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan, (exempt,) | 126,562 50 |
| 51,000 | State of Pennsylvania six Per Cent. Loan, | 54,700 00 |
| 40,000 | State of Pennsylvania five Per Cent. Loan, | 44,620 00 |
| 50,000 | State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan, | 50,750 00 |
| 20,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, | 20,500 00 |
| 25,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds, | 24,250 00 |
| 25,000 | Western Penn'a Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds, Penna R. R. guarantee | 20,750 00 |
| 30,000 | State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan, | 18,000 00 |
| 7,400 | State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan, | 5,040 00 |
| 15,000 | 500 shares stock Germantown Gas Co. principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia, | 15,000 00 |
| 7,150 | 143 shares stock Pennsylvania Railroad Co., | 8,338 25 |
| 5,000 | 100 shares stock North Pennsylvania R. R. Co., | 3,950 00 |
| *20,000 | 80 shares stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, | 20,000 00 |
| 195,990 | Loans on Bond and Mortgage, being on city property, | 195,990 00 |
| $1,015,950 | Par. Market value, | $1,070,280 75 |
| | Cost, $1,020,852 95. | |
| | Real Estate, | 36,000 00 |
| | Bills Receivable for Insurances made, | 217,637 23 |
| | Balances due at Agencies: Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued interest on other debts due the Company, | 34,923 98 |
| | Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173 00. Estimated value, | 2,830 00 |
| | Cash in Bank, | $1,102 26 |
| | Cash in Drawer, | 467 44 |
| | | $1,569 70 |
| | | $1,407,341 56 |

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

PHILADELPHIA, November 14, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF TWENTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1866, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFIT of the Company, for the year 1862, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

☞No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, the certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereto it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas C. Hand, | Samuel E. Stokes, |
| John C. Davis, | Henry Sloan, |
| Edmund A. Souder, | William G. Boulton, |
| Theophilus Paulding, | Edward Darlington, |
| John B. Penrose, | Hon. James Cooper, |
| James Traquair, | Edward Lafourcade, |
| Henry Lewis, | Jacob P. Jones, |
| James C. Hand, | James B. M'Farland, |
| Joshua B. Lippincott, | Clement A. Griscom, |
| Joseph H. Seal, | Spencer M'Ilvaine, |
| Isaac Lea, | Hon. Thomas Williams, |
| John D. Taylor, | A. R. Roberts, Pittsburgh, |
| Hugh Craig, | A. B. Berger, Pittsburgh, |
| | H. T. Morgan, Pittsburgh. |

THOS. C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

P. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
95 Water street, Pittsburgh.

M.W.F

THE
MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW YORK.

E. S. WINSTON, President.

ASSETS OVER
$17,500,000,
AND
EXCLUSIVELY CASH.

Annual Dividends Available Immediately,

TO INCREASE THE INSURANCE OR REDUCE THE PREMIUM AT THE OPTION OF THE ASSURED.

Policy holders and other persons interested in the subject of LIFE INSURANCE, are invited to call on the undersigned, Agent of the Company, who will cheerfully give all information as to the merits and practical working of the Company.

GEO. M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent
no24 NO. 87 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
JOHN H. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.
Capt. GEO. NEEB, General Agent.

Office, No. 84 Water street, Chamber 3, over the warehouse, at stairs. Pittsburgh.

This Company has been in full operation for five years, a home institution, managed by directors who are well known to the community as men of character and prudence, liberality, so maintain the character which they have assumed as offering the best protection to those desiring to be insured.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alexander Nimick, | Reuben Miller, Jr., |
| James M'Auley, | Andrew M'Auley, |
| Alexander Speer, | David M. Long, |
| Sam'l A. Thomas, | John R. M'Clune, |
| Charles J. Clarke, | James P. Hanna, |
| William S. Evans, | Joseph Kirkpatrick, |
| Philip Reymer. | |

WM. P. HERBERT Secretary.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, stores and other buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Stocks of Merchants generally.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Cargo, at the lowest rates consistent with safety.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| WM. PHILLIPS, | SAM'L P. SHRIVER |
| JOHN WATT, | Capt. J. L. RHODES, |
| JOHN P. PARK, | JOHN PARK, |
| FRANK S. BISSELL, | JAS. D. VERNER, |
| | Capt. JAMES MILLER, |
| Capt. JAMES MILLER, | CHAS. ARNOLD. |
| WM. PHILLIPS, President. | |
| JOHN WATT, Vice President. | |
| WM. P. GARDNER, Secretary. | |
| Capt. JAS GORDON, General Agent. | |

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. A. SHEPARD, President.
WM. BAGALEY, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage to the properties of Steamboat and Wharf Boat Owners, Lessees and Agents, and the navigation of the seas.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| WM. BAGALEY, | JOHN SHIPTON, |
| JAMES PARK, Jr., | JAMES M. COOPER, |
| W. G. JOHNSTON | S. HARBAUGH, |
| R. F. JONES, | J. CALDWELL, Jr., |
| SAMUEL REA, | JOHN C. DILWORTH, |
| JOSHUA RHODES, | GEORGE SINGER, |
| BARCLAY PRESTON, | WM. A. ROGERS, |
| S. M. KIER. | |

Capt. J. ATKINSON General Agent.

### PIANOS.

CHAS. B. BARR. HERMAN T. KNAKE. WM. L. BUETTNER.

Barr, Knake & Buettner
(Successors to Wamelink & Barr,)
No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET.
DEALERS IN
Pianos, Organs,
AND
MUSICAL GOODS GENERALLY.

Sole Agents for the celebrated RAHBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & Co., Philadelphia.

PIANOS.

Also ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "American"

ORGAN,
AND TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.

The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. no17

### GROCERIES, &C.

H. RIDDLE,
NO. 183 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, for the sale of Country Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures. no17

### ATTORNEYS.

THOMAS M. MARSHALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CORNER FIFTH AND GRANT STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOMINY.
10 bbls PEARL FLINT HOMINY,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN B. CANFIELD & SON.
no15 143 and 148 First street.

### DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.
WHOLESALE.
M'ELROY, DICKSON
AND
COMPANY,
54
Wood St.,
PITTSBURGH
OFFER AT ALL TIMES
GOOD GOODS

# The Daily Commercial

## CITY MATTERS.

### THE VERSAILLES TOWNSHIP HOMICIDE.

**Investigation by the Coroner—Verdict of the Jury—The Murderer Still at Large.**

Yesterday morning Coroner Clawson visited Brinton Station, in Versailles township, for the purpose of holding an inquest on the body of William Dodds, who died at six o'clock on Wednesday night, from injuries received on Monday last, at George Weir's tavern, on the Greensburg turnpike, some fifteen miles from this city. After a jury had been empannelled the following testimony was given:

Dr. J. P. Schooley, sworn—Am a practicing physician, and resided at Braddock's fields. On Monday afternoon about two o'clock, was called upon to visit Wm. Dodds, the deceased at his residence; found him lying upon a bed and apparently suffering extreme pain; examined him and found a wound on the back, about nine and a half inches from the top of the shoulder; examined the wound with my finger, and traced it forwards and upwards about two and a half inches. It then penetrated the chest between the fifth and sixth ribs; the opening in the chest appeared to be about an inch in length. The deceased was partially insensible when I first saw him, and the remained in this condition until he died. Am satisfied that the wound was the cause of his death. I was assisted by Dr. Gore, Fields' P. Hamilton, of Pittsburgh, was also called in. George Weir, at whose house the difficulty occurred, testified that the deceased, in company with Mr. Stewart and another man, came to his house on Monday evening at ten o'clock, in a two-horse sled. About twelve o'clock a difficulty occurred between deceased and John Way; do not know how it originated. Way used very abusive language, and Dodds raised his arm as if to strike Way; had a coal digger's pick in his hands, and Dodds started towards him. I took hold of Dodds and tried to keep him from Way, but he struck me off him; did not see the blow struck. Way had drank two glasses of whisky and one glass of ale during the morning; Dodds was considerably under the influence of liquor at the time.

Thomas Sarver, sworn—Reside in Versailles township, near Weir's tavern; am by occupation a blacksmith. On Monday morning, I had a difficulty with John Way, who had abused my son, when I knocked him down and kicked him several times. I then returned to my shop. Way followed me, calling me names, but I paid no further attention to him. Shortly afterwards heard some one swearing in the tavern yard; went to the door of my shop and saw Dodds come from the tavern and strike Way on the head. Way then got a pick, and appeared to be retreating backwards; Dodds followed him, when Way warned him to stop, or four times not to "come into" him. Dodds ran in on him, when Way agreed with him to the pick. I saw him strike the blow. Dodds did not have any weapon in his hand.

John Cunningfield, sworn.—I board with Mr. Weir; saw a part of the difficulty on Monday morning; Dodd approached Way who was standing near the tavern, and asked him what he wanted to fight with; Way replied, "Sarver," when Dodds said that Sarver was a friend, and he would fight for him; Way backed twenty-five or thirty feet, still followed by Dodds; Mr. Weir tried to get Way away, but he spoke from him. Way then said: "You s—of a b—if you come to me I will kill you." Dodds approached out his hand towards him, when Way struck him with the pick and started to run; Dodds followed him five or six feet, becoming more infuriated.

George Geshaw, sworn—Reside at Turtle Creek. On Monday morning last went to Mr. Sarber's blacksmith shop to have a sleigh repaired. Saw Way strike his (Way's brother) for not helping him to fight with Mr. Sarver. Dodds then came out of the house and said that they did not want any fuss there. After some altercation, Luther Way ran to Mr. Weir's peren, got the coal pick and slipped it into his brother John's hand. Dodds then walked towards him in a threatening manner, when Way said, "Come on, if you want any. I'm used and struck first." Way then ran to the road a short distance, but returned soon afterwards. Some one proposed to arrest him, when he and his brother started across the fields and disappeared. Dodds was carried into the tavern, and afterwards removed to his home near Princeton Station.

There being no other witnesses present, the jury, after a short deliberation, returned the following verdict: "That deceased, William Dodds, came to his death on the 19th day of December, 1866, in Versailles township, from a blow by a pick, inflicted on the 17th inst., by John Way, and that he was aided and abetted by Luther Way."

The deceased had resided in Versailles township for a number of years, and bore an excellent reputation for peace. He was thirty years of age, and leaves a wife and one child, John Way, who is charged with his murder, is about twenty-two years of age, and moved to Versailles a few months ago. His brother Luther is a lad of sixteen. They have both been missing since Monday, and it is supposed that they have left the neighborhood. Considerable feeling is evinced against John Way, and it is probable that a reward will be offered for his apprehension.

### Court Proceedings.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judge Stowe.

The case of William Cook, Harrison White, Thomas Cook and William Crookshanks, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, was concluded yesterday morning, and a verdict of guilty of simple assault and battery as to all the defendants was rendered.

H. J. Gebhart was arraigned on an indictment for larceny as bailee. The defendant was alleged to have been in the employ of A. F. Chatoney, agent of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, as sub-agent. It was further alleged that the defendant sold some machines for which he made no returns, the amount related aggregating over two hundred dollars. The defendant claimed that he was not an agent of Chatoney, and that his business relations with him were of an entirely different character. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Mellon.

Thomas Reilly vs. James Graham's executors. Action to recover $220 75, alleged to be due the plaintiff for labor performed. The jury returned a verdict in his favor for $92 48.

M. & R. Wash vs. John Kinneberg. This plaintiffs allege that the defendant agreed with them to move two frame tenements in West Pittsburgh, and entered into an agreement to be responsible for any damage that might occur. During the transit of the houses one of them was badly injured, and the plaintiffs were instituted to recover its value. The plaintiffs fix the amount of damages at $2,000. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Williams.

The first case taken up in this Court yesterday morning was that of James Longmore vs. Tiernan & Getty. The plaintiff owns a large building on the corner of Ohio street and the Diamond. Allegheny, which was leased by defendants and occupied by them as a store, parts of the streets in front of the premises were paved and other improvements made to the amount of eight hundred dollars, and the plaintiff claimed the defendants, by order of their lease, were entitled to assume a portion of the expense. A special verdict for plaintiff for the full amount at issue was rendered, subject to the decision of the Court on questions of law reserved.

Smith, Blakely & Co. vs. Wade Hampton & Co., and J. K. Barbour & Co. The plaintiffs in this case allege that they entered into a contract with defendants in December, 1865, to deliver five hundred barrels of refined oil in the succeeding January, at fifty-seven cents per gallon. A portion of the oil was delivered as per contract, but the defendants declined to receive it, alleging that it did not come to the standard agreed upon. The plaintiffs aver that the reason for not receiving the oil was that it had declined to or twelve cent per gallon, and claim damages. The case has not yet been concluded.

READING BY MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF.—Another large and fashionable audience congregated at the new Academy of Music last evening, to hear Mr. George Vandenhoff give his second and last reading this season, under the auspices of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association of Pittsburgh. The reading selected for the occasion were those from Henry the Fifth, illustrating the character of the jovial Harry, Prince of Wales, and the highly humorous sketch by Charles Dickens of "the Pickwick Family at Todgers." The entertainment was both instructive and amusing. The next lecture of the course will be delivered by Gen. Hon. Horace Greeley, of the New York *Tribune*.

FLOUR INSPECTOR.—Colonel Copeland, of Elizabeth township, late of the 212th Pennsylvania regiment, better known as the Fifth Heavy Artillery, has been appointed Flour Inspector at the banks of Grove or elect Geary.

### Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN TAYLOR.—Thomas Gosmyth made an information yesterday before this Alderman, charging George W. Grannis with obtaining board under false pretense. The prosecutor alleges that in the months of January and February last, Grannis obtained boarding from him to the amount of eighty-four dollars by representing that he was in the employ of Messrs. Cluney & Co., and had money coming to him from them, all of which was afterwards ascertained to be false. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of the accused.

BEFORE ALDERMAN MORROW.—George Meixner lodged complaint before Alderman R. S. Morrow, of the Eighth ward, yesterday, against James McCandless, for false pretense. Meixner alleges that McCandless was indebted to him in the sum of fifty dollars, and that the latter on the 8th of August last, gave him a check for that amount on the First National Bank of Pittsburgh, but upon presenting it at the bank ascertained that McCandless had no money deposited there. The defendant was arrested and held for a hearing.

BEFORE ALDERMAN LYNCH.—George Weisenberger was before this magistrate yesterday, charged with deserting his wife, Ann Weisenberger. The prosecutrix alleges that for the past three months George has neglected to provide and support her. They live on Strawberry alley. George was arrested and committed to jail in default of five hundred dollars bail, for trial, but afterwards procured the required amount and was released.


TRUE MERIT APPRECIATED.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" have been before the public many years. Each year finds the Troches in some new, distant localities, in various parts of the world. Being an article of true merit, when once used, the value of the Troches is appreciated, and they are kept always at hand, to be used as occasion requires. For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, the Troches have proved their efficacy. M, W, F&c

### The Reasons Why

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS should have a place in every home.

BECAUSE by invigorating the constitution and the frame they avert sickness.

BECAUSE (especially) their use prevents the atmospheric poison which produces epidemics from taking effect upon the system.

BECAUSE they cure indigestion, and impart unwonted vigor to the stomach.

BECAUSE they are the best dispelling medicine at present known.

BECAUSE they are the only preparation upon which persons of a bilious habit can safely rely to keep the liver in good order.

BECAUSE they tone and regulate the bowels, and invariably relieve them when constipated, without causing undue relaxation.

BECAUSE they strengthen the nerves, clear the head, and cheer the animal spirits.

BECAUSE in case of an attack of spasms or bilious colic they are the best thing that can be administered on the instant.

BECAUSE they combine the three properties of a tonic, an alterative and a nervine in their utmost purity and perfection.

BECAUSE they are a specific against Ague and Fever and all intermittents, and with all their potency be a preservative and a remedy, are at hot seasons or places from the autumnal spring!



JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, Unite States and Canadas.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
ad


## FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY, December 20, 1866.

A heavy reaction occurred to-day in the New York Stock market. Nearly the whole of the late advance was lost, except in Northwestern preferred, which sustains its rise and shows great strength. Gold is weak and declined another figure, and the gold bearing Pacific Funds show a fraction off to-day. In short, the whole list, with the exception named, is lower and shows a declining tendency.

The following are the quotations at noon received at S. S. Bryan's. Later dispatches give lower figures:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold | 137½ |
| U. S. Bonds, 1881 | 113 |
| " 5-20's, 1862 | 109½ |
| " 5-20's 1865 | 109½ |
| " 7-30's, new issue | 105½ |
| " 1st series 7-30's | 105½ |
| " 2d " " " | 105½ |
| Michigan Southern | 79 |
| Cleveland and Pittsburgh | 85 |
| Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago | 97 |
| Erie | 75 |
| W. U. Telegraph Co | 41 |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 104½ |
| Chicago and Alton | 97½ |
| Chicago and Nor.lwestern, preferred | 78½ |
| Reindeer | 4 |
| Gregory | 9½ |
| Quartz Hill | 5 |
| Gordon | 9 |
| Nye | 4 |
| Smith & Parmelee | 7 |
| Ingot | 3 |

—The retail departments of trade—those particularly that furnish the many incidents for the holidays, have a busy time of it. The stores are crowded, and from the numerous purchases made, show that there is no scarcity of money prevailing.

This business of shopping for the holidays has been deferred to rather a later day than usual, under the impression that the price of salable articles would become much lower, but in this there has been much disappointment. Now there is a rush to make purchases, which increases the retail business very materially, and thus there is a very large amount of money drawn from the pockets of the people daily.

—The New York *Herald* says: The speculative spirit on the Stock Exchange continues strong, and railway shares are in the ascendent. The most active are Erie, Michigan Southern, Fort Wayne and Northwestern. The demand for the last mentioned is based upon the large earnings of the road for the second week of October, having been $167,344, against $139,950 for the corresponding week last year—showing an increase of 19,974. Confidence in the value of railway property constitutes the main support of the present speculation for a rise; and next week is important to the bulls in the anticipated report of the October business. The stock is now freely sampled at six per cent, and the exception is that it will be becoming more numerous. The tendency towards increased ease is strengthened by the disbursements of the Treasury in payment of the interest on the seven-thirty loan, and the return flow from the West is steadily swelling the volume of loanable funds. The easy position of the Treasury is indicated by the large balance in the sub Treasury this evening—namely, $108,727,058.

By a new arrangement, decided upon yesterday, a continuous call of stocks from ten to half-past two takes place at the regular board, the object apparently being to offset facilities for the transaction of the active business of Wall street, thereby heading off the open board, the result is, however, a very feeble continuation of calls, while the time over which they are distributed gives an appearance of tameness to the proceedings, the more especially as there are virtually two other markets for stocks—namely, the open board and the lower hall of the Stock Exchange, in each of which a large business is done. There was a brisk demand for the leading railway shares at the regular board, and the improvement in prices was well sustained.

### PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY EVENING, December 20, 1866.

Commercial transactions to-day were neither active nor buoyant, in any branch of trade, except grain, produce and breadstuffs, in the latter article, of which there appears to be a growing demand, but is confined to very small lots. Holders are disposed to look for still higher prices than the present, which are, for flour, fully 50c higher than at the close of last week. This advance is as had the effect of imparting confidence to the buying class, and sales were allowed to run very low, hence the improved inquiry. Dealers are confident of a material rise at no distant day.

In New York, with limited exception's, according to the *Commercial List*, trade is emphatically dull, as usual at this season of the year. Business men are busy engaged in closing accounts and straightening up the loose ends of their affairs, and the general markets are likely to continue in the same listless mood (almost) until after the commencement of the New Year, or until the final action of Congress upon the important fiscal measures of the nation shall assume some definite shape. The elements of trade, however, are healthy and very unsettled condition, and business men are under the necessity of going their way through the mess of one of the most unsatisfactory periods in commercial history, be it they arrive at that stage of prosperity which will be regulated by the old fashioned law of supply and demand, or the process of liquidation, and its sequence of a general shrinkage in values. Between the latter, to submit to, and the doubts and uncertainties as to the time when both processes will commence in earnest, there is a feeling of nervous anxiety in the minds of merchants and business men. As usual, when we are very young to its close, there is a brisk demand for money both with the borrower and the shaving agency of the past two or three weeks is abating.

Flour has a firmer feeling in the Philadelphia market, and the inquiry is confined to home consumption, with sales of 2,000 barrels at $11 00@12 75 per barrel for northwest extra family; $13 50@15 00 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do do; $16 50@17 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio fancy brands, and superfine at $8 50@9 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio. Rye flour is selling at $7 25@7 50 per barrel. Nothing doing in wheat, says the *North American*, of Philadelphia, and prices are nominally unchanged. Pennsylvania red is held at $2 30@2 35 per bushel, and fancy lots command $2 40@2 45. Corn is dull. Sales of 2,000 bushels Pennsylvania yellow at 98c, and Southern at 95c. Oats are in good demand at a further advance; sales of 2,000 bushels Pennsylvania at 70c. Barley and malt are very quiet at former prices. Sales of 600 bushels of yellow is very scarce and worth $1 75@1 85. Oats are in good demand at $1 75@1 85.

In Cincinnati the provision market opened with increased strength, this morning, says the *Commercial* of Wednesday, and fuller prices were put on all articles, the pork sale being as high as $27 bbl. on the spot and ahead, and lard at 12c. An advance was generally put on them, but is had no support at the hands of buyers, particularly after the receipt of the noon reports from Chicago, which, as will be seen, are pretty much as per B. In gold, with very little inquiry at those rates on the spot. The sales are 275 bbls. Goffing & Starr at 27 50 gold, duty paid; and 300 do, balance of cargo per R. C. Warwick, on private terms. Other descriptions sympathize with Brazil, and the market generally has a suffering tendency. This may have been owing to the 200 do 27c (45 days) and 1,100 do St. Domingo in bond, per Geo. Seward, being of Thu at New York at 27 gold, and Baltimore, 14,500, at New Orleans, 5 75—to at 77,501 bags. On the way to ports in the United States, at latest dates, 110,500 bags.

Molasses—The demand is very light, and the business is still limited; prices, however, with moderate stocks, and no considerable receipts of new crop for sugar expected for nearly two months yet, are pretty well sustained: the sales are 114 hhds Centrifugal at 31c; 50 do Porto Rico, 47c; 30 do St. Croix, 46c; 10 do Barbadoes, 42c; 10 do muscovado, 40c, and 175 bbls New Orleans at 75c. The stock yesterday was about 2,500 hhds and 1,500 do Porto Rico, and 1,000 bbls New Orleans. By auction 300 bbls New Orleans sold at 76 cash, or cash, and 60 bbls Muscovado, sold at 40c.

Rice—There have been no receipts of Carolina, and with a very limited stock the market is firmer; the sales are 200 tcs at 9@12½@ 50, the latter price for strictly prime. Rangoon is dull, and prices are lower, 1,200 bags on hand at 8½@8¾ @ gold.

Provisions—Considerable speculation is indulged among the trade on the tariff question, and the general sentiment seems to be that either no or very little present rates of import will be made. And hence, with the increased depreciation in the quality of the ruling currency, there is more disposition to purchase, and by consequence, a little more vitality to the market. The sales are 500 bbls of sheets Ordinary, second hands, and 2,000 do of the new crop, to arrive per Fairhaven and Russell, on private terms.

A New York correspondent of the Chicago *Republican*, says:

We are going into winter quarters with about 700,000 barrels of flour, 2,250,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000,000 bushels of corn, 2,750,000 bushels of oats, 2,500,000 bushels of barley, and 500,000 bushels of rye. The demand for consumption is steady but not large, and without foreign demand we have a glorious surplus enough, although, as we shall receive from various quarters, the new crops, we shall not know exactly what the case is different. For several days or hours of dull trade, the receipts have not averaged more than 2,000 barrels per day, but after this week the foreign exports will largely exceed the receipts, and a portion of the export, as well as the entire consumption, will be drawn from the stocks in store.

Last January it will be remembered, there was not a boat load of wheat sold during the first half of the month; and yet, with stocks much larger than now, a decided deficiency became apparent in April, and a large advance then took place.

*Advice*.—We have nothing to record in the market for green apples. Prices range from $2 90 for inferior to $3 75 for choice repacked, per barrel. The market is dull.

BUTTER.—Market dull. Prime to choice articles are quoted at from 36@42c. Sales are reported of 9 tubs at 42c.

CHEESE.—The market quiet and very dull. Goshen may be quoted at Dairy, Factory at 17c, and W. R. at 16c.

LARD.—Dull and prices nominal to some extent, ranging for common from $9 60 to $9 90. Sales of 12 casks are reported at the former figure. Sales of 6 tubs Allen's refined is noted at $12 60.

DRIED FRUIT.—There is some business doing, but prices are to some extent nominal. Sales of 1,000 lbs are reported at 20c for peaches halved, and 18c for quartered; and apples at 10c.

BOAS.—Prices tending downward. We quote fresh at 17@20 cents picked at 15c.

FLOUR.—The buoyancy previously noticed in the flour market continues. The stocks in first and second hands are both light. The receipts continue light, and there is an increased demand for small lots. We note sales of 100 barrels, spring wheat, at $12 50; amber Iowa at $12; 200 Desplaines's, at $12; 100 barrel Jenkins's Lilly, at $12 50, and 50 barrels Dayton Snow Flake, at $11. Buckwheat flour is quoted at $4 50 per hundred, and rye flour at $8 per barrel.

FEED.—We note small sales of rye shorts at $1 05 per hundred, and rye middlings at $1 05.

GRAIN.—The receipts of wheat are trifling, and in the absence of stocks to any amount prices are to a great extent nominal. Holders are firm and are disposed selling at present offerings. There is a fair demand for ear corn, and sales from store are reported at 80c. We note a sale of car spring barley at $1 per bushel.

HAY.—The demand still continues good. Sales of 12 loads at the scales are reported at from $18 to $20 per ton and 2 cars on the track at $20, and 1 car second quality at $18.

PORK.—The sales of Live Hogs this week at the Central Stock Yards amounted to 12,000 head. Among the purchasers were those of our large packers who have commenced operations. Market, E. H. Myers & Co., packers, purchased 921 head; and S. Harbaugh & Co., 422 head. The amount bought for the Eastern markets were 11,000 head. This week there were $7,849 70, per hundred, against $5,725@6 75 last week, an advance. A large number were left over in the pens unsold. The demand for dressed Hogs to-day was not as great as yesterday, and prices at which sales were made, were some lower. The range to-day for light weights in the Diamond market was from 6 to 90. The wholesale price is about as at yesterday—packers are buying—and for heavy weights a concession is made.

OXEN.—Prime articles are worth $7 75 @ bbl.

POULTRY AND GAME.—The supply is large, and the demand light. We quote live prairie hens $ pair @ 90, and quails $ doz, $2 @. Sales of finer are reported at 95@ 98.

POTATOES.—The shipping news to report. Peach blows are quoted at $3 00 @ bbl.

ONIONS.—Market dull, and prices range from 30@ 40c for lots of choice.

### PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, December 21, 1866.

Business yesterday was not very active. Buyers were inclined to hold off to see if lower prices could be established. The offer to Oil City remains closed and from present appearances will remain so for some time. The weather was cold and winterish. The oil market has come pretty much to a stand still. The only receipts reported were 400 barrels of Smith's Ferry. So far as prices are concerned we have no change to notice. We continue to quote:

Crude—In bulk, according to gravity, 20c above 43 gravity. So far as prices are concerned we have no change to notice. We continue to quote:

Refined—In bulk, according to gravity, 20c above 43 gravity